The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5577. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Second Gunpowder Plot in London.

Consternation in Parliament at a Mysterious Explosion.

End of the Carlist Rebellion Again Reported.

Serious Riot in Mobile Among Whites and Blacks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Gunpowder Plot—Excitement in Parliament—The Harvards.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.

At an early hour this morning, during the sessions of the Houses of Parliament, great excitement was occasioned by a loud explosion in the building. A search was instituted, and a tin case, which had contained powder, was picked up on the terrace near by. Not much damage was done. No arrests were made. The affair is involved in mystery.

The Harvard boat crew have received their new boat. It is forty-four and a half feet long.

The Seizure of Gunboats for Spain in this Country—Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The seizure by the American Government of the gunboats building for Spain at different points in the United States, has elicited the following comments from the London newspapers:

The *Morning Star*, (Radical organ,) says that the American Government having exhibited vigor in favor of Spain by enforcing the Neutrality laws, has now proceeded equally vigorously against Spain, and for the same cause. The writer regards the recognition of Cuba by Peru as ill-advised though spirited. In spite of all the predictions, the Cuban insurgents seem to be able to hold their ground. The whispers of the cession of Cuba to the United States are now louder than ever. The Americans have desired to come into possession of that island for the past twenty years. Now, the obstacle of slavery having been removed, if a fair purchase can be effected, all the parties may be satisfied with the arrangements which will give another State to the American Union and remove the great perplexity from the arena of Spanish politics.

The *News* concludes its article as follows:

"Considering all the circumstances which make it difficult for Europeans to keep hold of their unwilling colonists in America, and reflecting that Cuba is now in insurrection, Spain will be fortunate if $20,000,000 ever reach Madrid as the price of Cuba."

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement Again Reported Ended—Dissolution of All the Carlist Bands.

MADRID, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 6.

Nearly all the Carlist bands have dissolved and disappeared. The Carlists are discouraged, and the movement is considered as having died out.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Emperor and Empress—The Latter's Trip to the East—Illness of Marshal Neil—A Duel.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 6.

The Emperor and Empress go to Chalons to-morrow, where they will remain until the 21st inst. The Empress will consume about three months in her trip through Turkey and Egypt.

Marshal NEIL is quite ill.

Yesterday a duel was fought between PAUL CASSAGNAC and GUSTAVE FLOWRENS. The latter received four wounds, one of them a severe one.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Peace Between the Sultan and the Khedive Probable.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Friday, Aug. 6.

The difficulties between the Sultan and the Khedive of Egypt are in a fair way of settlement. Nearly all the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople urged the Sublime Porte to a course of conciliation and moderation.

THE POPE.

The Proposed Council—Intention of His Holiness.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Rome writes that it is not probable the Pope will renounce the idea of a Council. The emancipation of civil society from Church influence is so complete that it would be superfluous to prevent the meeting. It is expected that other States will show the same moderation as Baron BEUST in his reply to HOHENLOHE.

ALABAMA.

Riot in Mobile Between Negroes and Whites—The Negroes Blamed as Usual—Comments of the Mobile Register on the Affair.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug. 6.

Last night a serious riot occurred in this city, beginning at an out-door Republican meeting to celebrate the triumph of the Republican candidate for this Congressional district. The meeting was a large one, and was composed exclusively of negroes, except a few white leaders. During the whole of yesterday rumors were in circulation that the negroes were very much excited, defiant and threatening, and meant to burn the Democratic candidate for Congress (Colonel MANN) in effigy. Several citizens called on the Mayor and some of the Republican leaders, and advised them that it would be better to postpone the meeting, for if the effigy threat was carried out, the white people could not be restrained from an attempt to resent the indignity by force. It was thought that these representations had the desired effect, and there would be no meeting. At 8 o'clock, however, the tar barrels were lighted, and the negroes began to flock in until they swelled into a crowd of a thousand or fifteen hundred. Many came with guns; most all with concealed arms, pistols, knives and razors. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the meeting, except the inflammatory talk of some of the speakers, until about 10 o'clock, when a jocose dispute between two citizens on a subject entirely foreign to politics or the meeting attracted some attention, and in pressing up to see what it was about, a white accidentally trod on the foot of a negro. Just as the altercation about this was settled a pistol shot was heard, and this was the signal for a general firing. The whole crowd dispersed immediately. The firing was continued a few moments as the crowd scattered, and in ten minutes a dead quiet reigned, broken only by the tread of white patrols.

A detachment of United States troops were stationed at the guard-house, at the request of the Mayor, in anticipation of trouble. They took no part in the fray, except to march up town to look after and put a stop to some firing. It is not known who fired the first shot; it was the natural result of the excitement. There were not over one hundred men as lookers on at the meeting. The casualties were small, considering the number of shots fired and the close quarters. Many shots must have been shot in the air. Three negroes were killed outright, and five were wounded. Four Police officers and three other white men were wounded.

The Mobile *Register* of this morning comments on the riot as follows:

"Last night's work, done after our editorial of this morning was in print, is a sharp and quick commentary on the dangers we forecasted from the present aspect of affairs. It is a burning shame that this community should be exposed to outrages like this, and the community owes it to itself to take measures to protect itself against a repetition of them. As to where the blame lies, there is no room for question. These deeds are the direct outflow of the maddened passions of negroes inflamed and lashed into fury by the public harangues and private instigations of the foreign radicals in our midst. It is a question for the public to decide how long these incendiaries shall be allowed to expose the peace of society, and the safety of women and children. We hope that a public meeting will be held, to answer this question."

The Election—Republican Victories in Certain Districts.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 6.

The First Congressional District is uncertain, and it will take an official count to decide the vote.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Aug. 6.

The returns are still meagre, but enough is known to render it certain that BUCKLEY and HAYS, Republicans, have been elected in the Second and Fourth Districts by negro majorities. COX and SHERMAN, Democrats, are elected in the Fifth and Sixth Districts by white majorities. The returns from the First District are too indefinite to pronounce certainly as to the result, but the impression is that BUCKLEY is elected. The Third District is very close, and 100 votes will probably decide the contest.

TENNESSEE.

The Johnson Men in the Legislature—His Election to the Senate Certain—The Vote for Stokes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 6.

The election of the following members of the Legislature from East Tennessee, who are in favor of JOHNSON for United States Senator, is conceded: Stack, Curl, Legerwood, Parmer, Luttrell, Clementson, James, Pearson, Owens, McGaughey, McClary, Harrison, Keeney, Spears, Wallace, Millcap, White and Self, and Fleming, probably, for JOHNSON. It is probable that twenty-five of the thirty-five East Tennessee members will be for JOHNSON. His election is now considered certain, and his friends are very jubilant. Middle and West Tennessee are almost solid Democratic; the Legislature three-fourths Anti-Republican. Measures for calling a Constitutional Convention are already being discussed. Many Republicans refused to vote, but STOKES polled nearly a full Republican vote. BROWNLOW professes surprise at the election returns, and says the Conservative triumph is greater than he expected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 6.

The official vote of Shelby County, with one precinct to hear from, gives SENTER 3,682 majority.

With the exception of the disturbance at Moscow, no account of violence at the polls in Western Tennessee has been received.

The Democratic Press here, in announcing the victory achieved yesterday, calls upon the supporters of SENTER to remember charity in their hour of triumph, and forget the wrongs that have been inflicted upon them.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 6.

The total vote of Nashville and Davidson County is: SENTER, 653; STOKES, 4,096. STOKES' official majority in Nashville is 17. Information from East Tennessee shows that SENTER will carry that section by a small majority. In that case SENTER's majority in the State will not be less than 50,000.

THE FAR WEST.

Immediate Extension of the Kansas Pacific Road to Denver—Denver Land Office Receipts—Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Aug. 6.

A Denver dispatch, says General PALMER, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, left there yesterday after having completed arrangements for the extension of that road to Denver. The most intelligent miners assert that St. Louis will become the chief point for smelting the silver ores of Colorado, and that one thousand tons of ore will be shipped to this city daily when the railroad is finished, at a saving of $30 per ton on the present mode of transportation. Parties are already preparing to erect smelting works for the treatment of these ores.

The receipts of the land office at Denver for July were $529,798.

Steamboats left Denver yesterday to join the Vice-President's party. Previous to leaving, the latter was presented with a pitcher made of Colorado silver.

A Santa Fe dispatch says a party of miners were attacked by Indians at Sulphur Springs, and their wagons and supplies fell into the hands of the savages. A party of miners on a prospecting tour to San Juan were allowed to pass through the country by the Utah Indians, but they were positively prohibited from locating claims.

Large numbers of cattle and sheep have been driven off by the Indians in Arribo County.

The Boston Murder—The Inquest Resumed.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

The inquest of the death of Mrs. ALVAH HOBBS was resumed this afternoon. Three witnesses were examined, of whom two, Drs. MANSFIELD and C. W. SWAN, were the attendant physicians. They described the appearance of the body of the murdered lady when they were called in, showing that the bullet entered the left breast and passed out back and under the right shoulder, probably severing the large vessels at the base of the heart, thus causing instantaneous death. The third witness was WARREN HARTSHORN, the Police officer who arrested WHITE. He testified that the prisoner made no resistance, and that while on the way to the Station-house said that he did the deed, and that he had cause for doing it, but would reveal nothing until the right time. He further remarked, "They may call me insane, but I am not." HARTSHORN stated that he asked WHITE a second time why he did the deed, and the reply was, "There ought not to have been cause enough for doing what I have done."

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow, when the Lieutenant of Police, who had charge of the station where WHITE was brought in, and who entered into conversation with him, will be examined, and also others. The Lieutenant's testimony, it is expected, will throw some further light on the cause of the commission of the act.

Reported Landing of an Expedition from Florida.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 6.

Information has been received here that a Cuban expedition, composed of about two hundred and fifty men, which left a point on the coast of Florida on the 4th inst., had arrived in Cuba. It is stated that a courier who accompanied the expedition returned to Florida, and communicated by telegraph this morning with a party in this city.

The Coal Monopoly—Another Meeting of Citizens in Buffalo—Important Action.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 6.

The anti-coal monopoly organization held another meeting this evening. A committee was appointed to arrange for an immediate supply of coal, and procure a charter for the Citizens' Coal Organization. Resolutions were passed recommending the abolition of the tariff on coal, instructing the Representative of this district to use his utmost endeavors to procure such abolishment in Congress, and denouncing the coal monopolies. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the abolition of the duty on foreign coal. A most earnest and determined spirit is manifested to break up the coal monopolies.

THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention at Saratoga—The Woman Question—The Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 6.

The American Dental Association held its final session to-day. Drs. BOGUE, of New-York, BUCKINGHAM, of Philadelphia, CUSHING, of Chicago, WETHERBEE, of Boston, and THOMAS, of Detroit, were appointed a Committee to procure a reduced fare next year to the meeting.

Dr. ALLEN, of New-York, McCLELLAND, of Louisville, and S. B. PALMER, of Syracuse, read papers on medical dentistry. A paper commending rose pearl as the base mounting for artificial teeth was read. Dr. PALMER, of Syracuse, read a paper upon the necessity of a liberal education previous to the commencement of dental studies.

Drs. MORGAN, C. R. BUTLER and L. D. SHEPHERD were appointed a Committee on Dental Ethics for the ensuing year.

Dr. FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, offered a preamble and resolution in favor of admitting women to full membership in subordinate Associations, and declaring that in consultations the consideration of sex shall be avoided, and only ability and moral character be the standard of judgment. The resolution was laid on the table as a matter beyond the jurisdiction of this Association.

A resolution was passed expunging all charges of back dues against thirty-three members who have not appeared since 1833.

The Committee on Dental Ethics reported a case of two members for advertising unprofessionally. The report was accepted, and a resolution expelling one of the members laid on the table to come up next year.

The following are the Standing Committees for next year:

Dental Pathology and Surgery—W. H. Atkinson, J. S. Knapp and C. R. Butler.
Dental Physiology—J. H. Quillen, James Truman and W. H. Morgan.
Dental Chemistry—J. S. Buckingham, J. Allen and G. R. Thomas.
Dental Education—M. S. Dean, J. M. Crouse and T. J. Cobb.
Dental Histology—Homer Judd, W. W. Allport and R. W. Vasuey.
Operative Dentistry—J. Taff, G. H. Cushing and Corydon Palmer.
Mechanical Dentistry—S. B. Palmer, L. Cotton and S. M. Sturgis.
Dental Literature—L. D. Shepherd, J. McMans and John Smith.
Prize Essays—G. T. Moffatt, J. F. Adams, H. G. Merrick and S. M. Cummings.
Voluntary Essays—J. J. Wetherbee, C. D. Cook and L. S. Stran.
Instruments and Appliances—F. W. Abbott, A. M. Holmes and J. B. Morrison.
Publications—E. A. Bogue and J. Taft.

The Committee on Publication has been ordered to print the constitution, with the transactions; also, the thanks voted to Mr. HATHERN, proprietor of Congress Hall, for the gratuitous use of his room for the meeting.

Dr. JUDD, the new President, was then inducted to office. Dr. TAFT, the retiring President, read an address, and the Convention then adjourned.

San Francisco City Politics—Arizona Advices—Robberies and Murders by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 6.

Efforts are making to arrange a People's Party in this city, to nominate a ticket for city and county offices. Reform is demanded, and it is deemed necessary to take the offices of the city out of the hands of the politicians.

The United States steamer *Newbern* has arrived from Sitka, touching at Fort Tougass. Her news is unimportant.

Advices from Arizona state that since Jan. 1, in Pima County alone, 1,690 head of cattle have been stolen by the Indians. During the same period, out of a population of 780 whites, the savages murdered 52, wounded 18, and carried 2 into captivity.

The Kentuck Mining Company have levied an assessment of $10 per share delinquent Sept. 6.

The Gettysburg Reunion—Preliminary Arrangements.

GETTYSBURG, Friday, Aug. 6.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and other leading roads have generously extended the privilege of free tickets to the officers of both the Union and Confederate armies who have received invitations to attend the reunion on the battle-field of Gettysburg during the week commencing Aug. 23 inst., and it is expected that some other roads will do the same. The invited officers who intend to be present are requested to report at once to the Secretary, D. McCONAUGHY, at Gettysburg, stating the roads over which they will pass. The artist, ROTHERMEL, who is painting a picture of the battle, and Colonel BACHELDER, the historian, will also be present. It is expected that a large representation of the Press of the country will attend.

Movements of the President—Visit to West Point—The Programme for To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 6.

President GRANT, Secretary of State HAMILTON FISH and General PORTER visited West Point this morning, and returned to the residence of Mr. FISH for dinner. This afternoon General PITCHER and Colonel BLACK, of West Point, paid the President a return visit. To-morrow morning the President and his friends will leave West Point at 10 o'clock in the special steamer *M. Martin*, for Newburg, where the President is to have a formal reception. During the day he will dine with the Mayor of Newburg, and return to Governor KEMBLE's residence at Cold Spring, at 5 o'clock. Many visitors called on him at Garrison's to-day.

Crops in the South—Suffering from Drought in Virginia and from Rains in Georgia.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 6.

Advices from Coyner's Springs, received to-day, are to the effect that the corn is suffering terribly from drought along the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. No rain has fallen for eight weeks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 6.

Heavy and continued rains are working injury to the crops in this section.

Wreck of a Schooner at Lake Ontario—Sir Francis Hincks in Toronto.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, Friday, Aug. 6.

Yesterday morning the schooner *L. E. Calvin* sprung a leak, and sunk, ten miles from the shore, opposite Broderick's Point, Lake Ontario. All hands were saved.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 6.

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the late Governor of British Guiana, arrived here to-day. He will be entertained at a public dinner on Tuesday next.

Base Ball—Playing in the West and the East.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 6.

The game of base ball between the Red Stockings of this city and the Forest City Club of Cleveland, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 43 to 27.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Aug. 6.

The second game of base ball for the junior championship of the State was played here today between the Dirigos of Augusta and the North Stars of Portland. The Dirigos were victorious by a score of 53 to 24.

Election of a Colored Man to the North Carolina Legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 6.

EAGLES (colored) was elected to the Legislature yesterday by 400 majority.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Havana Aug. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser for the prompt delivery of our letters and newspaper files.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Carlist Scare—Havana's Press—War Statistics—Rebel and Spanish Forces—War News—The Passport Business—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1869.

The arrival of the recent cable telegrams from Spain announcing the suppression of the late Carlist movements in the peninsula, and the assurance of General PRIM that reinforcements were being prepared for Cuba, has been hailed with joy by the Spanish Havanese, who see in this assurance an earnest that the Home Government is determined to economize no efforts to conclude with an insurrection which seriously threatens to strip the mother country of the richest province in her possession. The alarming despondency of the Havana Press has been dissipated, and the *Prensa, Voz de Cuba* and *Diario* have recovered their wonted equanimity. No better proof of the fears that are now entertained by the Press of the ultimate success of the rebellion, could exist than the vacillation between hope and fear which makes itself visible in all the articles contained in their columns with regard to actual affairs and probable results, and to add to the alarm participated in in common by each member of the venerable fraternity, reports are in active circulation here that the combined forces of QUESADA, JORDAN, MARCANO, DIAZ and FIGUEREDO are preparing to attack Puerto Principe again. As for my part I place very little reliance on the statement, and regard it merely as one of the sensational *bolas* so frequently thrown out by one or the other party, and sometimes both. When a great dearth of news occurs, any trifling event to which a passing interest might be attached, is eagerly caught up by the newspapers and the most capital possible is made out of it until the arrival of some Spanish steamer with the usual crop of hardly-contested engagements in the Eastern department or Puerto Principe, on which latter place all eyes are centered, Cuban as well as Spaniard, to catch the first results of the campaign under either QUESADA or JORDAN. The recent audacious attempt of the former's forces on Puerto Principe caused, though unsuccessful, quite a sensation among the rank and file of the ultras, and those who see with unfeigned alarm that not only do the Cubans not fear to meet the veteran legions of Spain in the open field, but even seek them in their strongholds as quite recently at Puerto Principe.

WAR STATISTICS.

The number of Spaniards in the field is acknowledged to be by their own accounts some 32,000, to which may be added 3,000 Guardias Civiles; the number of volunteers is estimated at 36,000, which, however, could be increased by very little effort to 45,000 or 50,000, but taking the lowest figure, which represents the force actually enrolled and equipped, as the basis of our calculations, the Spaniards would possess a force of 71,000 men. The Cubans possess a force of between 20,000 and 25,000 men, of whom 6,000 are effectively armed, the balance being very indifferently armed and equipped; they do not possess a score of cannon in the whole Department of the Republic, and are extremely badly off for clothing, medicines and the necessary war material—many of them, in fact, only being armed with the machete, or long cane knife, so peculiarly worn by the guajiros generally.

The loss of the Spaniards is by themselves admitted to be between 10,000 and 11,000 since the commencement of the rebellion from sickness, the bullet and all causes to campaign life. They estimate the Cuban loss in this respect to be between 15,000 and 18,000, but the Cubans deny this statement, and condemn it as erroneous on account of the better ability of their men to stand the excesses of the climate and the epidemics incidental to it, which tell so fearfully on the newly-arrived battalions from Spain, and will only acknowledge to a loss, from all causes, of some 9,000 men. Then, taking their own estimate as the correct one, the total loss incurred by both parties will exceed 20,000 men from wounds, the bullet, sickness, &c.

WAR NEWS

is exceedingly scarce just now. It seems that the rebels have betaken themselves to their secure retreats in the mountains after the failure of their attack on the City of Puerto Principe. News received from San Juan de los Remedios states that a party of thirty-two volunteers, under FORHIN, attacked a rebel force of two hundred, under command of the rebel General HERNANDEZ, and routed them with a loss of sixteen killed, a few prisoners, forty horses and various stands of arms. A flag was also captured and presented as a trophy by FORHIN to the volunteers of Cardenas.

In Villa Clara several arrests of citizens have been made, and their cases are being taken cognizance of by the military authorities.

The column of Colonel LAZARO BONILLA, after having destroyed two abandoned rebel encampments, attacked a party of rebels in the mountains known as Voladores y Melones, killing three and routing the remainder; capturing also forty-seven horses, three mules, arms and other effects.

THE PASSPORT BUSINESS.

The business of facilitating passports to parties leaving for the United States is quite a lucrative one for the various celadors, understrappers and others engaged in this nefarious system of extortion and unblushing robbery. For the benefit of those who may meditate a short pleasure or business excursion to Cuba, and in order that they may know how to proceed, I will relate the experience of an American engineer who recently left here for New-York.

Having finished his engagement on a sugar plantation he came to this city and proceeded to procure his passport at the usual place, the palace. On presenting his *cedula*, or certificate of residence, he was told to go to the Commissary of the district, to which place he went. Arriving there he was told to go to the Celador of the district in which he lived. The Celador was extremely busy that day, especially when he found that his victim was intending to sail on the *Missouri* the following morning. The engineer, at a loss what to do and vexed at the unnecessary delay thus entailed on him, inquired despairingly what was to be done. The smiling official blandly informed him, with a very knowing air, that there was a certain way to effect all things, and the engineer taking the hint which was too plain to be mistaken, laid a half ounce—$8 50—on the desk. The sight of the piece had a miraculous effect on the worthy Celador, who took the money and, pocketing it, rapidly made the necessary indorsement, and dispatching his victim, through absent mindedness or some other equally commendable quality, forgot to return him any change.

Arriving at the palace again another assault was made on him by an understrapper for an escudo, ($2 12½,) to be paid for the transcribing of a memorial to the Secretary soliciting a passport. This last demand complied with, he found himself in possession of a *libre* and *seguro* passport to leave the Spanish dominions, and, on summing up the cost, found it to be: Celador, $8 50; memorial, (made out by one of the Government employes,) $2 12½; stamp accompanying document, $4 25; total cost of document, including coach hire, &c., $16. I do not know whether those valuable documents can be procured any cheaper in other districts, but was informed by an acquaintance that the charge was not at all exorbitant—in fact quite reasonable, the price varying according to the cupidity of the official.

Cholera and yellow fever are said to be abating some of their virulence in the district of Puerto Principe, the mortality lists having been reduced quite considerably recently.

QUASIMODO.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The President's Escape—The General Feeling Thereon—American Claims—Massacre of American Colonists at Tuxpan—Pronunciamientos and New Republics—Diplomatic Dinner—The Elections—Juarez Dictator—Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, July 22, 1869.

The explosion of the boiler of the steamer *Guatimotzin* on Lake Texcoco, and the miraculous escape of President JUAREZ and party, has been the grand topic of conversation in Mexico for the last thirteen days, and various, as wild, have been the conjectures and speculations to which the incident has given rise. The same lucky star of fortune which smiled on JUAREZ in the dark days of the French intervention, on the northern confines of, as it then seemed, an expiring republic—at El Paso—and which, to beckon back the indomitable BENITO to victory has once more smiled on her favorite, and, in preserving his life, has also preserved that of the Republic. Singular as this assertion may appear to those unacquainted with the troubled undercurrent of Mexican politics, or, rather Mexican intrigue, it is nevertheless true, and I repeat, that the death of the Mexican President would have proved the greatest calamity that could possibly have befallen Mexico. The squabble that would have taken place among the prominent "patriots," before the defunct President was decently interred, would have formed one of the least flattering pictures that any true lovers of the principles of republicanism and national decency could have beheld. Nay, even some were uncharitable enough to hint, and not a few to assert, that the accident formed part of a preconceived plan of LERDO's to possess himself of the executive power, but this is altogether too wild and chimerical in its nature to receive a moment's serious attention, and I merely mention it to show the miserable condition to which the politics of the country are reduced when some are found bold enough to attach such a horrible suspicion to the most prominent public character in Mexico, next to the President. The fact of LERDO's absence from the Presidential party served, doubtless, as a weapon to the enemies of this gentleman and the friends of the President, of which they were not slow to avail themselves and, unjustifiable as was the slander, they did not hesitate to make use of it against one whom they considered their arch and unforgiving enemy. In clubs, *casinos*, saloons and on street corners, groups discussed the possibility of the President's death and the results likely to accrue from such an untimely event, and so warm and even bitter did they become—so permeated by the narrowest partisan prejudices—that any close observer could see that the elevation of LERDO to the Presidency, through the death of JUAREZ, would have been followed by revolutions and counter revolutions in every State, from the northern to the southern confines of the Republic. Every footpad and bandit, from the Rio Grande to the Coatzocoalcos River, would have hailed with delight the passing away of a man who has done more to make the law respected throughout the whole country than any former Mexican ruler since the days of ITURBIDE, and whom Providence seems to have designed, by this miraculous interposition in his favor, as the instrument in guiding the Mexican people into a haven of political honesty and decent government out of the labyrinth of anarchy into which the unscrupulous ambition of dishonest demagogues has been leading them for more than the third of a century. Never in the world's history, not in the pages which have chronicled the rise and fall of dynasties and governments, has a country so blessed by nature as Mexico been so cursed by bad governments; and never in the same period of time has she possessed a Governor so well adapted to guide her to a standard of excellence and real sterling patriotism than BENITO JUAREZ, and no greater disaster could befall this her last, her strongest, effort toward the attainment of a Government commanding that respect from her surrounding neighbors to which her undeveloped wealth, territorial extent and geographical position eminently entitle her, than the death of JUAREZ and the elevation of LERDO to the highest position in the Republic. Not one but twenty claimants would have sprung to arms to contest with him the post of honor and the palm of victory; a devastating war would have followed; the robber and assassin would have recovered their (through the pressure of the mailed hand of JUAREZ) lost occupations; prosperous merchants and the pioneers of enterprise and a more happy future than has yet smiled on Mexico, would helplessly (until too late) witness the fruits of their untiring industry and thrift frittered away in forced loans exacted by the unscrupulous bands of "Pronunciados," who would roam through the country destroying alike its prosperity, and what is yet more important, its future, while the Mexican "free lances" issuing from the renowned Malinche, the Rio Frio, and their other famed retreats, would be pursuing their private robberies and assassinations in all the glory of impunity! These are a few only of the disastrous results that would again have cursed Mexico in the event of the President's death, and from which the lucky star of his destiny has so fortunately preserved her.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

This is one of the bugbears over which the Mexican Press are greatly exercised just now, and, as was to be expected, loud are the cries and expostulations against the injustice which they claim exists in a great many of those demands on the public purse of the nation. They are quite indignant that some designing individuals are taking advantage of the "splendid opportunity afforded" to feather their nests at the expense of the Mexican people, but those worthy patriots seem to forget that even allowing that numerous sharpers have embarked in this splendid enterprise, a nation or people who have indulged in the luxury of forced loans by their very unwarrantable conduct in this respect, opens the door of its own accord to the very abuses of which they now complain so loudly, and ought to consider that the eminently Mexican principle of "Eat, drink and be merry" at the expense of one's neighbor, though greatly in vogue in the land of the Aztecs, is not much approved of in other countries where civilization has reached a higher stage of progress than it has in Mexico, and the obligations of honor are not at such a low rate of discount; and that had not those robberies and extortions been committed, a large—very large—number of those very claims would never have had a legal existence. The experience thus acquired by Mexico would lose a great deal of its sterling value if too cheaply obtained. The past cannot be undone, but its mistakes can be guarded against in future, and a recurrence of them prevented; and the payment of the American claims, although it may be a bitter pill for Mexican stomachs to swallow, will, on the whole, prove very salutary in its effects.

MASSACRE OF AMERICANS.

News has been received here that the American colony at Tuxpan had been attacked by native Mexicans, and several of their number killed, the remainder being compelled to abandon their holdings and take refuge in the town. What adds to the infamy of this uncalled-for massacre, is the generally, believed opinion that it was performed at the instigation of various wealthy men, (?) for the purpose of terrifying the Americans, and, by inducing them to leave, obtain possession of their lands, which, it is supposed, would become extremely valuable, as it is believed that a railroad will pass through them. This is the second massacre of American citizens which has taken place in a short time, and Americans are inquiring very seriously if the Government is forgetting the duty it owes to its citizens, and whether they possess no other rights than those graciously afforded them by this Mexican Canalla, whose prevailing characteristics seem to be, and undoubtedly are, murder, robbery and extortion. The lives of those who have fallen victims to Mexican cowardice and treachery, cannot be brought back, but a stern reckoning can be demanded of the Government of Mexico, if it permits the perpetration with impunity of those outrages which are a blot upon the civilization of the age, and an everlasting disgrace to the country in which they are perpetrated. The feeling is that the blood of Americans which has been so wantonly shed will not remain long unavenged by the Government at Washington, and hope is entertained by all that speedy reparation will promptly be exacted. I think that the Juarez Government will, and decidedly ought to, take a prompt initiative in bringing the perpetrators of this crime to justice, and, by making an example of the authors of it, teach a lesson not easily forgotten to all the other miscreants who may be meditating like horrors.

PRONUNCIAMIENTOS AND NEW REPUBLICS.

The irrepressible LOZADA has proclaimed an independent republic in Jalisco. Said republic is to consist—that is, provided he can establish it—of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, Jalisco and Lower California. He is at the head of a large force of Indians, forcing contributions, seizing the lands and other property of the wealthy, and distributing them among his aboriginal followers.

San Luis Potosi has relapsed into its chronic state of anarchical disorder, and its former Governor, BUSTAMENTE, has "pronounced" again.

The Indians of Chamula, in the State of Chiapas, have risen against the whites, and the Governor of the State arriving with numerous forces at San Christobal, on the 21st ult., attacked the insurgents, defeating them in two different encounters and inflicting very heavy losses upon them. The war is carried on without quarter, and the Chamula Indians have assassinated a great number of persons, sparing neither man, woman or child. You may judge at once what features of horror are contained in this lamentable picture.

The State of Yucatan has again broke out with the "pronouncing" epidemic so native to its soil, and the Government authorities are straining every nerve to confine the new revolution within ordinary limits by establishing garrisons (fixed) at Pisté, Yaxcabo, Tizcacal, Libre Union, Izamal and Soluta. A total force of 1,075 men is distributed among the several garrisons, and an independent column of 5,000 men is to take the field against the Indians, who are supposed to be at the town of Tihosuco in large force. Victory is confidently expected to crown the Government arms.

NOTABLE DINNER PARTY.

Mr. VAN SCHLOZER, Chargé d'Affaires of the North German Confederation, gave a dinner on the 13th inst. to the Ministers, Secretaries, &c., of the Government. The fact of Señor LERDO's absence on this, as well as on the "steamboat occasion," has excited considerable surprise on the part of many, who cannot understand the taciturnity and apparent love of isolation which LERDO seems to be possessed of. All of the other Ministers were present, however, and the entertainment passed off agreeably enough. Toasts were drank to JUAREZ, King WILLIAM, BISMARCK, the German Confederation, Mexico, Minister LERDO and emigration. ROMERO responded to the toast given to President JUAREZ; and, to judge from the tenor of an allusion made to the war of intervention in Mexico, in the course of which ROMERO called attention to the fact that Prussia possessed a decided advantage over France in 1867, by reason of the presence of the French army in Mexico, this superiority was doubtless due to the valorous resistance offered by the Mexicans on the Northern confines of the Republic to the advance of the French, who scouted, in contra guerrilla parties of twenty-five and thirty men, between Matamoras and Monterey, with the greatest impunity from danger to themselves.

Mr. ROMERO, in connection with many of his countrymen, seem to forget some of the plainest historical facts connected with the French intervention, one of which is that to Mr. SEWARD's pen and wise statesmanship, and to that alone, was due the retirement of Marshal BAZAINE from Mexico all the Mexican bombast to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE ELECTIONS.

The iron-handed pressure exerted by the Government throughout all the territory in which their authority was respected, has caused the return of their candidates by large majorities. The opposition party, operated on by a feeling of terror, will no longer offer any opposition to the Government, now grown arrogant by two recent victories, which are due more to the fraud practiced and the terrorism prevailing among the enfranchised class than to the free and legitimate decision of the popular will. I am not sure, however, whether the present mailed hand which now rules Mexico is not that best adapted under the existing circumstances for her present wants, as the more one becomes acquainted with the Mexican character the more convinced is he that the people *en masse* do not possess the virtue, education and patriotism so essentially necessary to the triumph of pure republican Government.

JUAREZ TO BE DICTATOR.

The heading of this paragraph will probably appear strange when it is considered that the power of the President is already equal to that of an autocrat; there appears, however, to be something lacking to complete his investiture with almost regal powers, and this "something," it is confidently stated, will be granted by Congress on its first session by bestowing on him more ample powers.

JUAREZ, up to the present, has a pretty clean record, but whether his patriotism and devotion to principle will sustain him through the fiery ordeal of temptation which he is shortly to pass through or not, time alone can tell, and the best thing a devotee to republican principle can wish for him is that he may prove, as heretofore, in every way well worthy of the title which General PRIM bestowed on him in a moment of enthusiasm—"The Great Republican."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. BRENNAN, SMITH & RICHARDS have solicited permission from Congress to construct a railroad across the Republic, connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific.

WOODHOUSE & Co., of Matamoras, have solicited and obtained permission from the President to construct a line of telegraph from the City of Matamoras to Brownsville, Texas.

The rumor of CANALES' death is contradicted, and he is stated to be in the San Carlos Mountains with the "pronounced" forces.

The inauguration of the Mexico and Puebla Railroad will take place on the 16th of September, the national birthday. Immense preparations are being made to celebrate one and the other event at the same time.

PARTO CARRERO.

Death of Hon. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Aug. 6.

Hon. CHARLES ALLEN, long known as one of the most prominent men of the State, formerly a member of Congress, and Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, as well as occupying many other positions of honor and trust, died in this city, this morning, aged 72 years.

Fire at Middle Village, L. I.

At 10 o'clock last night an extensive fire was raging at Middle Village, L. I. It was probably one of the varnish or kerosene factories, of which there are several at that point; but up to a late hour no particulars were received.

EAST AND WEST.

The Overland Trip—Present Public Estimate of its Character—Better Relations of the Union and Central Pacific Roads—Inducements to Emigrants—Over the Sierras—From Sacramento to Omaha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Neb., Thursday, July 29, 1869.

It is nearly two months since I passed over the Pacific Railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco, and recorded my impressions of the ride in a series of communications in the TIMES, which contributed, as I believe, to spread juster views than were previously current as to the condition of the road and the character of the journey over the transcontinental thoroughfare. I have now, once again, gone over the entire stretch, in the return from the Pacific coast to Omaha, and I shall, in this letter, set forth such salient points of observation and experience as now present themselves to the tourist on this famous jaunt.

And, to begin with, it may be noted that in the interval since I last wrote, a great deal that was matter of doubt and discussion touching the condition of the Pacific Railroad has now assumed the form of clear knowledge and ascertained fact. "Is the road really in *very* bad condition?" "Is the passage over the Pacific Railroad *safe*?" "Can the journey be made with any tolerable degree of comfort?" These queries, which were to us a couple of months ago matters of liveliest concernment, are now become wholly obsolete, having already received answer in the personal experience of thousands of travelers. The streets and hotels of San Francisco are filled with visitors from Chicago and New-York and the cities of the East; while, on the other hand, a steady stream of Californians is flowing eastward to "the States" and the old home; and I have yet to see one man who does not gladly certify to not only the safety, comfort and ease of the transcontinental ride, but to its manifold delights and attractions both physical and æsthetic. For my own part, after twice passing over the entire length of the Union Pacific Road, I can unhesitatingly inform the tourist who contemplates this journey that he will have his entire experience of *rough* travel before he reaches its eastern terminus at Omaha: from that point westward he will find himself bowling along at the rate of five and twenty miles an hour over a track on which the smooth-gliding train will disturb neither his slumbers in the palace sleeping cars nor his cup of coffee or glass of claret in the dining cars which now attend him on his jaunt from ocean to ocean.

While such is the unanimous testimony of all who have made the trip over the Pacific Road, it is equally the testimony of the officials who have latterly had occasion to subject it to critical scrutiny for the benefit of the Government, In San Francisco I met the two Commissioners last appointed to report upon the Union Pacific Railroad and heard from them personally, what they have since put upon public record, that "it is as good as any new road ever made in this country." "We are satisfied," they add, "that all has been done in good faith." Considering how much this great corporation has suffered from the misrepresentations of dishonest and incompetent Commissioners, this testimony, coming from men of approved judgment and integrity, cannot but be gratifying both to those who are pecuniarily interested in the bonds of the corporation, and to the country at large, which has so great a stake in the success of this continental enterprise. And now to our journey.

The traveler eastward-bound from San Francisco must first reach Sacramento—at present the western terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad. There are two routes thither. You may go by the Sacramento River boats, or you may sail by ferry to Vallejo, (one hour and a half,) and thence to Sacramento by the Vallejo and Sacramento Railroad. Both lines leave San Francisco daily at 4 P. M. By the river route you reach Sacramento at 1 A. M. the following morning, by the latter you arrive at 9 o'clock the same evening. In either case, however, you are delayed at Sacramento until 6:30 in the morning—the time of departure of the eastward-bound trains on the Central Pacific Railroad. The reason of this failure to make prompt connection is not obvious, and though it will no doubt cease when the Central Pacific Company completes its road to San Francisco, the detention, in the meanwhile, is annoying and should be remedied.

At Sacramento I had considerable talk with Ex-Governor STANFORD, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and had the satisfaction to learn from him that the two corporations which control the transcontinental line—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads—are rapidly arriving at a better understanding and at mutual harmony in their views on all those important matters of through freights, passenger fares, connections, &c., regarding which there has hitherto been, to the detriment of both companies, a want of agreement. Governor STANFORD showed me the new tariffs and schedules, which are to take effect on the 1st of August, and which you will doubtless publish before this letter reaches you. Though, even under these reductions, the rates of transport still appear heavy, yet with the most liberal disposition it has not been found possible, as yet, to figure them down as low as would be desirable and as will ere long be practicable. The present arrangement, in fact, is regarded only as provisory, and will, in the future, give place to lower and lower rates, according as circumstances may justify. The passenger fares, as you will note, are graded in three classes, which is an excellent system, and they are as low as could possibly be expected. The emigrant through fare from New-York to San Francisco is fixed at fifty dollars ($50) currency—a minimum rate, which must result in inducing a large emigration to the Pacific coast, where endless resources, an unrivaled climate and the richest rewards for work invite the farmer, mechanic, miner, capitalist and laborer. The Governor entertains the very brightest anticipations of the entire success of the Pacific Railroad, and believes that it will amply *pay* to run as a first-class road. As the present direction of the Union Pacific Road has always held the same view of its section of the line, we have in this conviction an additional assurance of prosperity for both roads; and with wise management it is not to be doubted that time will show numberless ways in which this great continental thoroughfare may promote the material and social welfare of the nation.

The train started from Sacramento promptly at 6:30 A. M. For two hours we were whirled through a country that is charming even in the brown Autumn of California—past fields

rich in the stacked-up harvests of wheat and barley, and long successions of vineyards almost ready for the vintage, and great herds of cattle, and gardens luxuriant with fig trees and nectarines, and endless flapping windmills that give a Spanish aspect to the landscape—and then we began to climb the foot-hills, and presently found ourselves among the Alpine heights of the Sierra Nevada, up whose steep aclivities it takes two locomotives, sweating and panting, to drag us. Some of the grades here are 116 feet to the mile, and looking back after a hundred miles travel you find you have climbed seven thousand feet.

The scenery of the Siera Nevada forms the climax and coronal of all that is seen in the overland journey. I think, perhaps, it is more impressive on the outward passage, coming upon you as it then does, after three days of plain and prairie, and the monotone of endless vistas; but, whichever way approached, it is certainly surpassingly fine and serves to feed the sensibilities and the imagination all day with ever fresh combinations of mountain grandeurs—with rocks which tower overhead vast and threatening, and chasms that stretch so far beneath you as to refuse their deeps to the straining eye. As a single example among an endless succession of stupendous views, I may signalize that which is caught at the point known as "Cape Horn"—and which who can ever forget that once looked upon it? Here the iron track makes a sharp curve around a precipice of several thousand feet; on the right you grow dizzy in sweeping down the awful gulf where the American River appears but as a silver thread; on the left there frown above you Alpine heights up which you gaze and yearn, but find no resting place for the eye; while all around you are the forms of mountains clad in splendid pines, and eastward as far as the vision reaches the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra flashing in the sunlight. As we advance into the heart of the mountains the track pierces their rocky bulwarks and we pass through miles and miles of tunnels, till a little after noon when we find ourselves on the Summit, with Donner Lake—a "gem of purest ray serene"—embosomed far beneath our feet. Then down the eastward slope of the Sierra, through rich forest scenery, along the margins of those picturesque streams, the Truckee and Green Rivers, till night falls and leaves behind a day of perpetual enchantments and feast of fat things for the eye and heart.

The question of sleeping cars on so long a journey as that across the continent, is of course one of prime importance. The Union Pacific Road has all along furnished ample accommodations in this respect in the magnificent Pullman palace cars. On the Central Pacific side passengers have not fared so well, as this road has had but a meagre supply of sleeping-cars, which have only been run on particular days, thus compelling the traveler to keep himself informed by telegraph as to the time of their going. Latterly, however, the accommodation has been more nearly adequate; and on the morning I left Sacramento our train had attached to it two sleeping cars; so that all were provided for who so desired. These cars, the "Silver Palace cars," are not equal to the Pullman car, but they are still as comfortable and elegant as can reasonably be desired. The price of sleeping berths on the Central Pacific (including two days and nights) is $5 gold.

The second day's ride on the Central Pacific Road presents a marked contrast with the first. The glories of the Sierras—the delights of mountain and lake, forest and stream, give place to the barrenness of desolation—to the alkali plain and the wearisome monotony of *artemisia tridentata*. These alkali stretches form one of the characteristic phenomena in the geography of this great interior basin of the continent. The salts are washed, by the rain and streams, from the hills, and there being no outlet for the waters, evaporation results, leaving the alkali deposits to cover the ground with a fine white crust. Neither beautiful nor useful here, if the alkali could only be transported to your eastern lands it would make glad the soil with a new vitality.

At 9 P. M. of the second day from Sacramento you reach Promontory—the present point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Roads. I found the railroad officials and employes, however, all on tiptoe of expectation, being under orders to move in a few days to Ogden or its vicinity, where the permanent point of junction is to be established. This will be a decided improvement, and grateful to all concerned, as Promontory is a horrid hole, destitute of water, scorched by the sun and swept by simoons of dust and sand.

In this abominable place, passengers, under present management, are compelled to delay from 9 o'clock in the evening until 1 P. M., the following day. The blame of this annoying detention is not chargeable to the Union Pacific Road, whose schedule is formed to make close connection with the great railway lines east of the Missouri River. The Central Pacific should reform this abuse and, from what I learn, this will be done immediately on the removal to Ogden. It is true, the discomfort of this delay is somewhat mitigated by the fact that one passes the night, while lying over at Promontory, in a luxurious sleeping car. The following forenoon, however, you have to worry through as best you can; but finally at mid-day of the third day you are relieved by finding yourself *en route*, eastward bound, on the Union Pacific.

In my outward trip it was night when I passed over the western section, including the last 150 miles of the Union Pacific Road, and as this part of the line is that the condition of which has caused all the sweeping animadversions that have been passed on the Company, I prepared myself for a critical examination of its quality. It is conceded that this section, laid at an unfavorable season and in the last heat of the great race betwen the two rival lines, *was* defective in its construction. When, however, our party passed over it two months ago, it had so far been brought up that we were quite *unconscious* of any defects, and found our sleep in nowise disturbed by rough travel. In the interim, however, a large force has been employed in balasting and "surfacing up" the track and road-bed; so that now it is fully equal in the qualities of smoothness and safety to any section of the road. Yet I must add that there is still a great deal of work going on, for the Company is not restricting itself to the attainment of *temporary* smoothness and safety, but is replacing its provisional timber viaducts, culverts, &c., by substantial stone structures. As no railroad is ever completed any more than this, we may now regard the Union Pacific Railroad as *finished*, while, for the rest, the diligent work looking to the future which is now going on fully justifies the late decision of the Government Commissioners that "all has been done in good faith."

There are a great many objects of interest to attract the attention of the traveler in passing over this western portion of the Union Pacific Road. You have first some long stretches of finely cultivated land, which the Mormons, by their system of irrigation, have caused to laugh with ex[illegible]ant harvests; then later in the afternoon you emerge into the marvelous scenery of Weber and Echo Canyons. The transit through these wonderful passes took up the balance of the third day since our start, and filled every soul with the richest feast of the joy and grandeur of nature. They form altogether the most unique and stupendous scenery which the overland journey brings to view, and may well be for ages the resort of poets and painters, whose pens and pencils alone are adequate to convey a conception of those sublime scenes. The gloaming still left us entranced with the varied visions of grandeur and beauty, and when we awoke the next morning, lo! we were on the Laramie Plains!

Perhaps I ought to mention that passengers from the East bound for Salt Lake City, instead of being, as formerly, set down at Taylor's Mill Switch, are now landed at Deseret Station, near the mouth of Weber Canyon. By consequence they now reach Salt Lake City by a stage ride of little more than thirty miles—six or seven miles less distance than from Taylor's Mill Switch. Passengers by rail from California to the City of the Saints will take the extra six or seven miles by rail instead of by stage, until the connecting railroad link to Salt Lake City be built, when a reverse change will be made, and all passengers for Ogden and Salt Lake Cities will be set down at Ogden, at the junction of the Utah Central with the Union Pacific Railroad. From BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., whom I met last week in San Francisco, I learn that this road is under active construction. At present the stage fare is at the low rate of $8.

I have in previous letters so fully described the aspects of nature on the Plains that it is needless to touch farther on the subject here. I have tried to paint that wild, weird country—wonderful to behold, but fearful to live in—a region dreary and desolate, and strange, with its "buttes" and rocky and rugged hills and huge boulders. On the backward trip I found my mind rather occupied with speculations on the possible future of this region, when once its vast stores of coal and oil and mineral riches come to be fully developed. One cannot doubt that, barren and useless as this country now appears, American enterprise will find the means to utilize the elements of wealth that lie buried beneath its waste of sage brush; and another generation will, in all probability, see this desert dotted with busy towns. Nor can one fail to note that, though Nature has in a most surprising manner prepared the way for the railroad through the rocky mountains, yet it took an immense deal of labor and extensive technical structures to make a path for the iron track; and he would be dull indeed who did not get, on every experience, a new realization of the colossal labor involved in this mighty continental thoroughfare.

The ascent of the Rocky Mountains, as everybody now knows, is scarcely perceptible, and barring that your lungs announce by the rarified atmosphere you are breathing that you are on an exceeding great height, you would scarcely be conscious of altitude. Thus it was that quite unawares we reach Sherman, and found ourselves on the highest elevation of the road. The altitude of Sherman, the loftiest settlement in the Rocky Mountains, is 8,262 feet above the sea level—almost the same as that of the *hospice* of St. Bernard, the loftiest settlement in the Alps. But what a contrast between the two places—the one a convent and place where holy monks continually do send up the incense of prayer; the other busy with traffic and the movements of a continent-subduing race, while its symbolic sounds are the click of the telegraph and the screech of the locomotive!

It was 6 o'clock in the evening of the fourth day when we reached Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, and situate at the eastern foot of the Black Hills. Thence to Omaha we made the run in precisely twenty-four hours; so that we were just four days and a half in the trip from the Pacific to the Missouri River. When the delay of twelve hours at Promontory is done away with, it will be four days. The country from Cheyenne eastward to Omaha (516 miles) grows more and more attractive. For the first two hundred miles it is rather sandy, though admirably adapted for stock-raising; and after that we whirl through the rich bottom lands of the Platte, past fine farms and happy Western homes, and over luxuriant prairies which delight every sense with the fragrance and the splendor of ten thousand flowers. What of Nebraska you see on this ride reveals a marvelous rapidity of growth, and already the Union Pacific Railroad is dotted with a succession of thriving towns. And so you bowl along over the splendidly-constructed road till, at 5:20 P. M., you reach Omaha, where the Union Pacific makes prompt and close connections with the two great eastward-going trains of the Chicago and Northwest and the Chicago and Rock Island. At Omaha, however, you must recheck; and if you have anything eastward-bound by express, you must see to its transfer; for, as they told me at Wells-Fargo's, when I went there to make some inquiries, they have nothing to do with goods going into "the States." W. S.

THE CHINESE IN CHICAGO.

Reception of the Commercial Party and Their Guests on 'Change—Speech of Chung Luc, a Chinese Merchant.

From the Chicago Evening Journal, Aug. 4.

The Chicago commercial party which left for the Pacific some weeks since, and which returned at 11 o'clock last night, brought back two Chinamen with them, representatives of two large commercial houses in their own country and San Francisco. These two gentlemen, able representatives of the "Flowery Realm," accompanied by Hon. Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, and Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, were on 'Change shortly before noon to-day. Before their arrival, which was expected, business was entirely suspended, and members of the Board "bulled" and "beared" the crowd from one end of the hall to the other, on the strength of false alarms as to the appearance of the anticipated arrival. One man, impatient at the suspension of business, offered to buy a Chinaman, "seller the month."

When SING MUN and CHUNG LUC and the Congressmen named entered the Chamber and appeared on the platform, they were greeted with round after round of applause, which only ceased when President J. J. RICHARDS stepped to the front and introduced the vistors, Chinese and American generally, by name.

Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, made brief and appropriate remarks, after which Mr. CHUNG LUC read the following speech in English, with a very good pronunciation:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade: We thank you most sincerely for your kind and courteous greeting. Our purpose in visiting this section of the United States is, in the main, to inform ourselves by personal observation how and in what manner we can promote commercial intercourse between our own country and the other side of the Pacific, and the great cities of the Rocky Mountains. Our house in San Francisco, two of whom we have the honor to represent, desire to learn the character and opportunities of trade in such places as Chicago, believing that with the facilities now afforded by the Pacific Railroad, there is rapidly approaching a new era of prosperity for the whole of this great Western world. You will not expect us to make a speech at this time, for we have only just arrived, and, as yet, know nothing of that we seek to know. Suffice, then, to say now we have had a delightful trip across the continent and have been treated by your commercial excursionists, and indeed by all whom we have met since leaving home, with almost overwhelming generosity. The Pacific Railroad is a wonderful work, and we say all honor to the American people for building it. Once again, gentlemen, we thank you and beg to express the hope that we may find our acquaintance formed under such pleasant auspices, mutually agreeable and advantageous.

Mr. LUC was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, in answer to vociferous calls, briefly responded. He said that the Chinese gentlemen present were the *avant couriers* of the East, and represented a people numbering 450,000,000 of souls, which number would be largely decreased by the rapid emigration to the United States.

Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, also responded in a felicitous manner to the calls of those present.

As Messrs. MUNN and LUC descended from the platform they were surrounded by a dense mass, every man of whom was anxious to shake them by the hand, and their passage to the President's room was slow and laborious.

These gentlemen are stopping at the Sherman House, and will remain in our city some days, after which they intend to visit the more prominent cities East.

BURLINGTON UNIVERSITY.

The Exercises of Commencement Day—Honorary Degrees Bestowed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

The University of Vermont was founded sixty-five years ago. It originated with ETHAN ALLEN and his brother IRA, who first settled and organized the State. They set apart several thousand acres of land, as an endowment, and although these wild lands have never been very productive, yet the University now enjoys some $4,000 annual income from this source. Under the Presidency of Dr. MARSH, the University attained its highest prosperity, and his students have carried its fame into all the departments of letters and every form of social activity. During the late civil war the University became almost suspended. The number of students ran down to twenty, as a great many of her sons were governed by patriotism and exchanged their books for the musket and the sword. Since the accession of Mr. JAMES B. ANGELL to the Presidency, the University has been gradually recovering its hold upon the affections of the public, and the number of students has been increasing. The union of the State Agricultural School with the University has given an impetus to its interests and will tend to its increase. Could the two Colleges of the State be united they might form an efficient educational institution. But local influences will prevent such a consummation, as one or other place must lose its College. Could there be a tacit agreement made between them by which the University should give herself to scientific studies, while Middlebury shall cultivate the classical course especially, it would partially harmonize their interests and promote their prosperity. But there seems no disposition to adopt such an arrangement, and the probability is that each of these colleges will pursue their distinct work, and endeavor to grasp for itself the whole patronage of the people, of which they can secure only a part. Two years ago the friends of the University undertook to raise an additional endowment fund of $80,000. The enterprise has proved successful, as they only lack about $5,000 of the amount. The University has erected upon its grounds a capacious and tasteful residence for the President, costing $15,000. The library consists of 12,000 well-selected volumes. The museum contains nearly 24,000 specimens illustrating the various departments of natural history.

There is a medical department attached to the University, which contains over fifty students, and is an important addition to its educational arrangement.

For the exercises of Commencement Day the weather has been delightful, the sky being clear, the air cool and bracing. The friends of the University gathered in greater numbers than usual. After a pleasant reunion in the beautiful grounds of the University, in which the Alumni and visitors were refreshed by genial intercourse, and reminiscences of former days, the usual academic procession was formed under the direction of the College Marshal. The procession moved down College-street to the Second Congregational Church, which was crowded with ladies and friends of the Collegians.

President ANGELL presided, supported by Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, Governor of the State, and Hon. PETER T. WASHBURN, the presumptive successor to that office. Upon the platform were also seated Rev. ALEXIS CASWELL, LL. D., President of Brown University, Hon. GEORGE F. EDMONDS, United States Senator from this State, and several gentlemen connected with the corporation. The music which enlivened the exercises was furnished by the celebrated Mendelsohn Quintet Club, of Boston. Prayer was offered by the President, after which the members of the Graduating Class pronounced their final orations in the following order:

Man as Affected by Circumstances,
EDWIN CHARLES FERGUSON, S. Burlington.
The Benefits of Machinery to the Laborer,
FRANCIS HICKOK, Burlington.
Music—Selections from "Iballo in Maschera," VERDI.
The Celtic Race...HENRY HALE GORTON, Essex.
The Diffusive Power of Truth,
NELSON ORLANDO FREEMAN, Sheldon.
The Balance of Power,
BYRON THOMPSON HOLCOMB, Isle La Motte.
The Imagination as an Aid to Truth,
CHARLES ALLEN CONVERSE.
Music—Caprice for Flute, "The Wild Bird of the Forest."..........DOPPLER.
The Sanity of Humor,
ROBERT ROBERTS, Burlington.
Political Faith,
CHARLES HERBERT TUTTLE, Hoosic Falls, N.Y.

The orators showed their good taste by their brief addresses, which exhibited good scholarship, and were expressed in a clear, terse style, without much cultivation of the arts of rhetoric. The teachers of the University appear to be more concerned to impart to their students habits of clear and effective thinking, than to impart the graces of ornate diction.

The following degrees were conferred: The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon three young men who had completed the scientific course, and also that of Bachelor of Arts upon the eight members of the Graduating Class.

The following honorary degrees were conferred, viz.:

M. D.—A. S. GARATEL, Aleppo. Syria; ELISHA F. THAYER, West Newton, Mass.

A. M.—LOUIS POLLENS, Burlington; Dr. LYMAN BARTON, Willsboro, N. Y.

D. D.—CHARLES CARROLL PARKER, Gorham, Me., (Class of 1841.)

LL. D.—General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

The exercises closed with the Benediction by Rev. C. E. FERRIN. After the crowd had dispersed the procession reformed, and, accompanied by a brass band, proceeded to the American Hotel, where the Corporation dinner was spread. After the usual vigorous attack upon the good things so bountifully spread by mine host, the postprandial exercises began.

President ANGELL, in welcoming the Alumni and guests, spoke of the work done by the University, especially in the department of scientific instruction, the first fruits of which are presented to-day. We intend to carry students beyond the decree of Bachelor of Science. He spoke of the endowment undertaken as nearly completed, $5,000 only being wanted to complete it, and this he hoped would be speedily raised. He was encouraged by the fact that sixteen students have already entered for the coming year—to believe that their work was approved.

Governor PAGE remarked that the setting sun should not appear in the presence of the rising one. The only speech he could make would be to pledge himself to be one of a number to complete the endowment.

Hon. P. T. WASHBURN expressed his interest in the University.

President CASWELL, of Brown University, responded in behalf of that institution, and rejoiced in her prosperity. Though neither great nor rich, she was a working College, giving a substantial education.

The early foundation of schools gave New-England its great influence. He dwelt upon the happy influence exerted upon a community by the existence of a college in its midst, placing the opportunity of a high education before all its sons at a cheap rate, and adverted to the career of Mr. RAYMOND as a striking illustration. Many other poor young men might be benefited the same as he was.

C. R. BALLARD, Esq., of Castleton, Vt., repeated an after-dinner poem.

Addresses were also made by Mr. MILLS, of the Class of 1849, Mr. BIGELOW, of the Class of 1858, Mr. BALLARD, of the Class of 1859, Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, Professor DIMAN, of Brown University, and others.

Captain J. T. DREW, of this City, announced that he would be one of ten to pay the $5,000 needed to perfect the endowment.

After singing the Doxology, the company separated. The President's levee this evening closes the exercises of a Commencement of more than wonted interest.

THE TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The following is a full report of the remarks of Judge BENEDICT at the meeting of the Alumni, of which I gave a brief *résumé* in my former letter:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ALUMNI: I hope it is not expected of me, on this occasion, that I should enter into any critical remarks upon the character or career of him whose seat is vacant. You, gentlemen, may regret the loss of the most distinguished member of this association; others may lament him as a great journalist gone; others may lament the brilliant literary man, or the delightful acquaintance lost. But I mourn for my best friend. Grief for him hangs round me like a garment, and no words of cold criticism can be heard from me. Nor shall I enter upon any extended eulogy. Why should I? The air has been full of commendations and of praise of him, and no eulogy is called for here. I shall only endeavor, as one member of a family bereft, to deepen the memory of him who is gone, to freshen the interest in his reputation—perhaps to remove errors from the minds of some.

My relations with Mr. RAYMOND were peculiar. I did not know him in college; my first recollection of him is when he stepped upon the stage to deliver his master's oration, and snapped out in his energetic way the opening sentence: "It is the motto of the *Globe* newspaper, that the world is governed too much." I then made his personal acquaintance. I was afterward for several years an inmate of his family. I have been his professional adviser, his friend and his traveling companion. I have crossed the seas with him, and have discussed with him all the public questions which have been mooted in the past twenty years. I ought to know what he really was.

The first feature in his character of which I speak is his integrity. To judge of this one should understand his position. He had the absolute control of the columns of the powerful paper of which he was the founder. He could do as he pleased, and say what he pleased in the columns of that newspaper. Yet never was that paper used by him for his private interests or his pecuniary benefit. During the war, when Government contracts were scattered broadcast through the country, no money of the Government ever touched his hands. Able to influence varied interests, he never sought to have that influence enure to his own benefit. The TIMES in his hands could not, with his knowledge, be used for any personal interest.

The next trait of which I speak is his freedom from vindictiveness. He never acted from malicious motives. I know not that he could feel malice—certainly he never expressed it. He sought to make his paper impersonal, unselfish, able and fair.

Another feature in his character was his courage. You all remember his appearance at the Baltimore Convention, and I shall not repeat the story. The incident marked the courage of the man. How many politicians do you know who would dare to go through what he went through, and to vote alone for his convictions. I don't defend his judgment in regard to his course at Washington, nor would he defend it; but it was deliberately adopted at the time from the best motives, and in devotion, not only to his country, but to the party with which he always acted, and it showed the blood that was in him.

I mention, also, his ever-ready generosity. His hand was always open to help a brother in need; and this quality had attracted to him troops of personal friends. This quality intensified the feeling which his death awakened. As the news of it went through the city, everywhere went the thought that a noble, generous man was gone.

When he died, his mind was full of projects for the future. He had planned to make his paper the greatest journal in the land. He had power to make it such, and the experience of his latter years would not have been thrown away. Had he lived, I doubt not he would have carried out his purpose, and made the NEW-YORK TIMES a model of journalism for this or any other country. But in a moment, with his work apparently undone, the summons came. The silver cord was loosened and the golden bowl broken. In an instant the tireless brain was still, and lo! his work was done. The task he thought still before him was accomplished. For at once the thousand voices of the Press began to repeat the lesson which he had sought to teach. Words of sorrow for his loss indeed were heard on every hand, but with them also words of thankfulness that he had lived. What he had always inculcated was repeated as acknowledged truth in regard to journalism, and his example in the management of that great power, the public Press, was everywhere presented as the best model of an honest, an able and a fearless journalist.

I knew, gentlemen, of the interest Mr. RAYMOND felt in this institution, where he received the instruction which enabled him to become what he was. He loved to talk of his college life. He never forgot his college friends. He was willing and able to give to his Alma Mater powerful aid. But he is gone. An able, a powerful and a good man has been summoned from among us. I only hope that the memory of his virtues may not be allowed soon to pass away.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.

The Jubilee Exercises—Reports of Committees—Address of Welcome—Historical Discourse—Poem—Alumni Dinner—Soldiers' Educational Fund.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAMILTON, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

The "jubilee" exercises proper began on Tuesday evening, and continued through Wednesday morning and afternoon. At 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, the Hall of the Alumni and Friends was crowded to its utmost capacity. On the platform were assembled in full force the notables connected with the institution, invited guests, Chairmen of the Committees, &c. Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM, of St. Louis, presided.

The reports of Committees on "Decades" were first in order, the object being to set forth, as far as possible, the number, occupation and whereabouts of the graduates of the institution, from its foundation till now.

Following this were reports on Necrology, by Rev. B. F. BRONSON, D. D., Massachusetts; on the Missionary Work of Graduates, by Rev. H. HARVEY, D. D., Ohio; on the War Record of the University, in which it appeared that seventy-four students and professors had joined the Union army, who served their country in almost every capacity, from private to General, and that fourteen lost their lives in the service. The report on the necessity of enlarging the facilities of the institution had just been begun, when a sudden movement for departure on the part of the audience, who had evidently had enough and wanted to go home, put an end, amid considerable confusion, to the evening's performances.

On Wednesday morning the unfinished business of the previous evening was continued; after which followed the Address of Welcome, delivered by Rev. E. DODGE, D. D., President of the University. The address was characterized by a happy combination of strength, clearness and brevity, the chief point of it being, after the "welcome," to enforce the superiority of a retired, inaccessible, quiet place like Hamilton as the seat of a school of learning, over a great city, with its ceaseless activities and distractions. The position was well argued, though as Sir Roger de Coverly would say, "there is much to be said on both sides" still.

At the conclusion of Dr. DODGE's address, a historical discourse was pronounced by Rev. G. W. EATON, D. D., for many years a Professor in the University, and for about ten years its President. The discourse was an elaborate survey of the rather extensive topic of which it treated, exceedingly interesting to the friends and patrons of the institution, but, like historical discourses generally, too long for the patience of a mixed and uncommonly restive assemblage. Before it was finished Dr. EATON paused for rest, the interval being pleasantly filled by the reading of the Jubilee Poem, by Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., which, being nicely studded with amusing local allusions, gave great satisfaction to the audience. At the conclusion of the poem, Dr. EATON finished his discourse without further interruption.

The Alumni dinner was the next thing in order. A large tent had been erected on the campus, in full view of the beautiful valley, at the bottom of which, nestled in green, the village of Hamilton lies. Here a bountiful collation was spread, of which a large company of both sexes, with appetites whetted by long abstinence and intellectual toils, partook with keen zest. After the feasting came more speeches, and with the speeches a pouring rain, which compelled an adjournment to the hall, where the speechifying continued till late in the afternoon.

At this meeting subscriptions were started for completing the Jubilee Endowment Fund of $100,000, a part of which had already been secured. The amount was made up in a short time and exceeded by about $1,200.

One fact in connection with this University is worthy of especial mention. Through the munificence of Mr. J. B. TREVOR, of New-York, an educational fund, called by his name, of $40,000, is devoted to the education of soldiers who have served in the army or navy of the United States, their sons, brothers, or those dependent on soldiers for support, under the general University rules. The fund establishes forty scholarships, so that every year forty young men of either of these classes may here obtain a thorough collegiate education without expense. The charity is a noble one, worthy of the large-hearted donor, and an honor to the University to whose agency it is intrusted.

Besides an excellent library of nearly 10,000 volumes, the University has a fine chemical and philological apparatus, an extensive cabinet of minerals, and a rare and costly ornithological collection, embracing a complete list of North American birds, over 700 European birds, and a large assortment from the tropics. The collection was made by Professor BICKMORE, Professor of Natural History, at a cost of about $13,000.

Since my first letter I have learned that plans have been perfected for laying a railway directly through Hamilton before another year is completed. The reproach of inaccessibility will soon, therefore, be removed. As Hamilton is one of the most charming villages in the State, and its University one of the best, the opening of it to the world will doubtless add largely to the importance of each. T. O. C.

FISH CULTURE.

Description of the Fish-Hatching Establishment at West Barnstable, Mass.

Mr. E. DEXTER gives the following description of this establishment in the *American Naturalist*:

The fish-hatching establishment at West Barnstable, Mass., was begun in the Spring of 1868. The experiments have as yet been confined mostly to trout, of which we have hatched this year some 60,000, as well as 2,000 salmon ova, which were procured in New-Brunswick by the State Commissioners of Fisheries, by whom they were presented to us. As the process of hatching goes on during the transport of the eggs in wet moss, we lost several by their hatching on the way in the cars.

The place selected for building the ponds to contain the parent trout was a swampy piece of land at the head of a brook of considerable size, running into the salt water after a course of a mile and a half or two miles, and containing a half dozen or more pure springs, the waters of which formed the fountain head of the stream. Two ponds have thus far been made by excavation, each forty feet long by twenty feet wide, and from three to four and a half feet deep. They are connected together, the same water being used for both ponds. The supply of water is about eighteen square inches, and is taken from tanks made of plank, varying in size from ten to fifteen feet in length, and from four to ten feet in breadth, sunk in the soft mud at the points where the springs come to the surface, and as deep as was necessary to reach the substratum of sand, which was generally about five feet. These tanks have no bottom planks, and the water wells up through the sand at the bottom, forming reservoirs of living water of even temperature, Summer and Winter, and not subject to freshet or variation in quantity. The temperature of the springs varies but little from 48° throughout the year.

There are now about 700 parent trout in the two ponds, ranging from three-quarters of a pound to three pounds in weight. It is calculated that the first pond will sustain over 2,000 fish of the larger size, while in the second three times that number of smaller fish will thrive. This is allowing one large fish or three of the smaller size to the cubic foot.

They are fed daily with live minnows and shrimp caught on the adjacent salt marshes, or when they cannot be conveniently obtained, with chopped liver, the roe of codfish, &c. The ponds are stoned, and one of them which was built in low, wet land, is cemented on each side of the stones. Having learned by former experience that trout will spawn in the pond, and the ova thus be lost if its bottom is sandy or gravelly, we covered the bottom, where its nature seemed to invite the fish to this operation, with flat stones, thus obviating the difficulty so far as we have observed. Aquatic plants, mosses, &c., were introduced and now cover the bottom, not only providing a large amount of food in the form of crustacea, snails, &c., but also supplying to the water the necessary chemical elements which are being constantly exhausted by the respiration of the fish.

The water enters each pond through a plank trough, the sides of which are sunk nearly to the level of the ground. These troughs are fifty feet long and three and a half feet wide, and are filled to the depth of six inches with coarse gravel, over which there are six inches of water flowing with a slight current to the ponds. As it is the habit of the trout to seek shallow running streams to spawn, they eagerly resort to these spawning ways when ready, and are taken by closing the bottom of the way and driving the fish into a bag net at its entrance into the pond. They are then removed in tubs to the hatching-house, for the purpose of taking the ova from the female and impregnating them with the milt of the male fish. The *modus operandi* is as follows: The female fish is grasped with one hand by the back and shoulders, the vent being held under the surface of the water in a tin pan or other vessel partly filled, while with the other hand the abdomen is gently rubbed or pressed toward the vent. If the ova are mature and ready to be shed, a slight pressure is sufficient to extrude them. The same operation is then gone through with the male; if his milt is mature, it will flow in a small quantity into the vessel. A few drops are sufficient to impregnate thousands of eggs. The milt and the ova are then gently stirred together, and allowed to remain undisturbed for five or ten minutes. The water is then poured off, new water is gently admitted to wash the eggs, and they are ready to be placed in the hatching troughs.

It may be as well to state here that the spawning time for trout is from October till March, the principal spawning months being November and December. It is generally calculated that a trout weighing one pound will produce 1,000 eggs; the larger and smaller ones in the same general proportion. I have known, however, during the past season, a trout of less than half a pound in weight, to deliver 1,000 eggs by actual count.

The first requisite now is a supply of pure spring water for hatching the eggs—neither too warm nor too cold. From 45° to 50° is the best. Every degree warmer or colder will make from six to eight day's difference in the time of hatching. From 37° to 54° is considered the limit within which to hatch trout. By a calculation in Mr. NORRIS' book ("American Fish Culture,") it will take one hundred and sixty-five days with water at 37°, and thirty-two days with water at 54°.

The hatching-house in the establishment we have spoken of is a wooden building twenty feet long by twelve feet wide, into which water is admitted about three feet above the level of the floor, from springs immediately in the rear, inclosed in sunken tanks, as before described, and covered so as to be out of reach of cold or heat. To enable the water to be brought in at this height from the floor, the house is sunk three feet in the ground, and the boards are covered with a heavy coat of pitch inside and out, to a point above the level of the surrounding ground to prevent their rotting. The amount of water now used in the house is what will flow through two faucets, one inch in diameter, with a moderate pressure. This is led, in the first instance, into a straining trough running across the width of the building, where it passes through flannel strainers, to insure its purity. It then flows into a distributing trough, which is parallel to the straining trough and a few inches lower, from which, by means of faucets, it is let on to the hatching troughs in such quantity as may be best.

The hatching troughs are placed at right angles to the others, and are sixteen feet long, fifteen inches wide and eight inches deep, and are six in number, with covers upon hinges, the top of them being about fifteen inches from the floor. They are lined with slate, one-half of an inch thick, upon the sides and bottom, with transverse subdivisions; every two feet made of the same material and two inches in height. A fungus growth, very detrimental to the ova, is unavoidable when wood only is used. The bottom of the troughs is covered with about one inch of moderately fine gravel, and over it flows a constant stream of screened spring water about an inch deep, the lower end of the trough being depressed two inches. On this gravel the impregnated ova are placed in a single layer. In about three weeks the eyes can be seen in the impregnated eggs, appearing simply as two black specks; the blood-vessels of the future fish may also be seen, and from this time its development may be traced daily in the shell. With the temperature of the water at 48°, we may look for the hatching of the ova from the forty-fifth to the fiftieth day. A trout just hatched is about three-eighths of an inch in length, and has attached to it an umbilical sac of several times its own bulk, which sustains the young fish for about forty days, when it is absorbed. The young fish may now be let out into the waters it is desired to stock. They will thrive if placed in a brook, even at this early age, such waters supplying an abundance of minute particles of food. If reared in confinement, however, they must be fed with raw liver chopped to the consistency of blood and mixed with water, with the yolk of eggs grated very fine and treated in the same way, or thin, sour curds. The latter food is perhaps the best as it sinks more slowly, and trout seize their food *in transitu*, paying little attention to it after it reaches the bottom.

We have sought only to give such a general description of a fish breeding establishment, and of the habits and treatment of the fish, as would give some idea of the practical parts of the art of pisciculture. There are many details connected with the subject which we have not touched upon. They can be found very thoroughly treated on in any of the modern works on pisciculture, of which NORRIS' *American Fish Culture* is the latest and most practical.

In the above all general considerations have been avoided. It would, perhaps, have been as well to have stated that the arguments in favor of artificial hatching of eggs are based on the small proportion of them that are hatched when deposited in a stream, by the fish following the course of nature, and the very large proportion when hatched by artificial arrangement. The many enemies of fish spawn (other fish, water insects, birds, rats, not to speak of sediment, freshets, ice, &c., &c.) reduce the number of eggs sadly. It has been calculated by English pisciculturists that not one salmon reaches the proper size for the table out of every thousand eggs deposited in the stream. As the salmon migrates to the sea when weighing only a few ounces, it would, however, be more subject to casualty than the trout.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

The President and Treasurer Enjoined—Great Excitement at the Railroad Office.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 5.

It appears that the "Albany party," as they insist on calling themselves, in the great railroad war, distrust the careful courts of our own district, and feel under the necessity of resorting to the great Erie Injunction mill, run in New-York City by Judge BARNARD, for the especial accommodation of his friends.

This morning Mr. SHERMAN, of the firm of FIELDS & SHERMAN, New-York, appeared here, with injunctions which he desired to serve on President RAMSEY and Treasurer PHELPS. The complaint in the case of the Treasurer recited that he refused to transfer the stock of the towns of Oneonta and Worcester, being thereto incited by President RAMSEY, and the injunction directs that he refrain from such refusal.

The injunction against President RAMSEY is based on the issue of certain stock about a year ago, and enjoins him from further issue of stock, and also from acting as President of the road.

It will be remembered that some months since, when the preliminaries of this struggle were being inaugurated, this same issue of stock being in controversy, we cited from the books to show that the resolution authorizing its issue was offered by Colonel NORTH, one of the Erie party, after a full investigation had been had by him, and his complete satisfaction that no other course was open to the road.

It is not alleged that any act has been performed by the President detrimental to the road, and this proceeding against him is based solely on the action of the Board a long time since, such action being initiated by the very parties now opposing the President.

In the absence of President RAMSEY this morning, Colonel NORTH entered the offices of the road and proceeded to lock the doors. He was immediately followed, however, by Superintendent VAN VALKENBURGH, who again opened them.

Thus thwarted, the Colonel went into the private office of President RAMSEY, where Hon. R. H. PRUYN and Mr. MCFARLAND, of counsel of the road, were examining the papers which had been issued, throwing open the doors, and saying that if some of the doors were to be opened, they all should be. He then sat down in the office, preventing any further interview on the part of the two gentlemen.

The office soon filled with an excited crowd of Commissioners and others, in town to effect the transfer of their stock and to receive the cash therefor. The excitement was brought to its height by Mr. JACOB LEONARD taking the scrip book from the desk, stating that he wished to look at it; and when Mr. PHELPS, the Treasurer, in whose lawful custody it is, asked for it, the request was denied. The book was kept on a desk at which Mr. J. R. HERRICK was sitting for a long time.

The feeling became so intense that word was sent to the Superintendent of Police, and great fears were entertained that the altercation would come to blows. The book was returned to WM. PHELPS about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the parties becoming satisfied that in withholding it they incurred very grave responsibilities.

The stock of the town of Sidney, Delaware County, was transferred to JAY GOULD about the same time, and the crowd dispersed. Further developments may doubtless be looked for.

Messrs. HAND and SMITH are present as counsel of Mr. RAMSEY, and Hon. JOHN K. PORTER will arrive to-night or to-morrow.

Complaints Against Some of the Principal Officers.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 6.

The excitement here in regard to the Susquehanna Railroad is intense. A complaint was made to-day against Messrs. LEONARD, HERRICK, NORTH and WILBOUR, Directors, and Mr. PHELPS, Treasurer, charging them with conspiracy to place the road in the control of JAY GOULD and his friends, now managing the Erie Railway, and thus defraud the Company out of its property. It also denies all charges against President RAMSEY. Judge CLUTE issued an order, enjoining the above parties from acting as Directors, Vice-President and Treasurer. This reduced the Board to less than a quorum, and though they met they were obliged to adjourn *sine die*.

The Contest Between the Bishop and Rector in Chicago—The Ecclesiastical Court and the Judge's Decision.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 5.

The Court of Ecclesiastical Assessors appointed by the Bishop to try Rev. C. E. CHENEY, rector of Christ Church, was, at its last session on Friday, adjourned till yesterday morning. Their session yesterday, however, was strictly private, the only persons admitted to the secret consultation, besides the Bishop himself, being Mr. JUDD, one of the counsel for the presenters. After morning prayers at the Cathedral, the reverend Assessors, together with the Bishop and Mr. JUDD, adjourned to the vestry and remained there in secret conference until nearly 1 o'clock. The decision of Judge JAMESON, was canvassed from beginning to end, and severely criticised; its tone being resented, and its strictures upon the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court regarded as undeserved. The Assessors have resolved upon publishing a reply to the decision in the form of a solemn protest against the interference of the civil authority, and will also make known, in another document, their reasons for overruling the several objections raised by Mr. CHENEY's counsel on the trial. A great part of the time of the secret session yesterday was occupied in the preparation of these documents, with the assistance of Mr. JUDD; but neither of them were completed in such a shape as to enable the Assessors to allow the representatives of the Chicago Press a copy. They will be read at a public session of the Court this afternoon.

After spending upward of three hours in private conference, the Assessors entered the chapel of the Cathedral and took their accustomed places. The Bishop and Mr. JUDD, and Rev. G. F. CUSHMAN, one of the presenters, also took their seats within the bar. The only attendance on the part of the public consisted of three reporters. Rev. Dr. CHASE said: This Court is adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. On this announcement being made, the Assessors rose, and retired into the vestry, and the representatives of the people came away. So ended another session of the Ecclesiastical Court. On yesterday afternoon there was filed in the Superior Court, as per agreement of the counsel on either side of the case, an amended bill, with exhibits, by the counsel for Mr. CHENEY. An answer will probably be filed in the same Court to-day.

Further Proceedings—Another Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 6.

Among the documents presented to amend the bill filed by Rev. Mr. CHENEY's counsel, is a bill intended to meet the exigency presented by the answer to the original bill, which carried the proceedings of the ecclesiastical body to the morning of the 22d of July. The original bill having closed with the adjournment of the first day's proceedings, by the supplemental bill, the combining and confederating clause is carried in, and new parties are made parties to the suit. These parties are the Bishop and presenters. Accompanying this bill is a correspondence between Bishop WHITEHOUSE and Mr. CHENEY. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, in his letter to Mr. CHENEY, answers that the offence and misconduct, for which he was to be tried, had been unreservedly admitted by Mr. CHENEY. This Mr. CHENEY emphatically denies, and his denial is sustained by his wife and Mrs. A. LOUISE SHELDON, who heard Mr. CHENEY say in a loud voice: "Bishop, I admit nothing."

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 2.

The Democratic State Committee has found a Chairman at last, in Mr. WILLIAM MUCHLER, of Easton, a confidential friend of Mr. PACKER. The position had been previously declined by Mr. GALBRAITH, of Erie, and Mr. F. T. HUGHES, of Schuylkill. It would have been at any time accepted by Mr. S. J. RANDALL, of Philadelphia, had the personal feelings of Messrs. BUCKALEW and CASSIDY permitted of the tender. Mr. MUCHLER is said to have all the qualifications of a political Caleb Quotem. He was an old Whig, then turned Democrat; then, by slightly Johnsonizing, secured a place as Assessor of Revenue in the Eleventh District; is a lawyer, and belongs to Mr. PACKER's railway ring. He has also been a Protonotary, perhaps of the Snowden school. With a few lessons in the coffee-pot business from his predecessor, no one will doubt his qualifications for his present place.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Quarrelsome Seaman Falls Overboard and is Drowned—His Opponent Exonerated by a Coroner's Jury.

A very singular case of death came to the notice of Coroner ROLLINS yesterday when he came to hold an inquest over the remains of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, a seaman belonging on board the steamship *City of Limerick*. It appeared that deceased was in company on Thursday evening with DANIEL BROWN, LAWRENCE CRUMMAY, ROBERT MARLOW and ROBERT CARSON, his mates on the steamship *City of Limerick*, and they met JAMES MCGIVEN, a hand on board the steamship *Nevada*, in MCDONALD's saloon, at the corner of Charlton and Greenwich streets, where the party had several drinks together, the deceased becoming slightly intoxicated. When midnight arrived these sailors were turned out of the saloon by the proprietor, and they proceeded to the dock where the steamship was lying, at Pier No. 45 North River. As BROWN's vessel was to sail on Saturday for Antwerp, he requested MCGIVEN to go on board with him and get some clothing he wished to send to Liverpool to his wife. As the party were on their way to the dock GREENWAY and MARLOW had some words about the payment for drinks ordered, though the dispute was not an angry one. The deceased took up the matter and began picking a quarrel with his mate, BROWN, becoming so excited when they reached the aft gangway of the vessel that he threw off his coat and vest and wanted to fight BROWN, who, listening to the advice of the others, paid no heed to the challenge, and started to go on board. Calling to CRUMMAY, the fireman, to pick up his clothes, BACKHOUSE declared with an oath that he "would have it out" on board the steamer. As he overtook BROWN on the end of the gangplank, the deceased struck him, but received no other answer from his opponent than a mild remonstrance. BACKHOUSE declared that he would force BROWN to fight yet, and again struck him as they neared the forward gang-plank or gangway. The blow he administered to BROWN was so violent that both men staggered backwards from each other, the deceased falling over the open gangway into the river. The testimony of all of the witnesses examined by the Coroner is precise and clear in stating that BROWN struck no blow, merely defending himself in a good-humored way, as he did not wish to engage in any quarrel with the deceased, with whom he had always been on good terms. As soon as BACKHOUSE was seen to fall overboard two of the crew jumped into the slip after him, though they failed to find him, the body only being recovered after daylight, when the crew dragged for it. Dr. JOHN BEACH examined the remains, and discovered that there was fracture of the skull, and it is believed that the deceased struck his head against a floating timber, used as a fender between the vessel and the dock. This injury no doubt rendered the man partially insensible, so that he was unable to help himself while in the water. The darkness also prevented proper aid being extended to him. The jury coincided with the Coroner in exonerating BROWN.

As soon as the verdict had been rendered, Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, the second officer of the *City of Limerick*, carried off his men to the steamer, in order that she might start on her voyage, the inquest having caused a delay of over two hours. The deceased was a native of England, 35 years of age, and unmarried.

Hints to Surf-Bathers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the many cases of drowning at the various watering places which you have reported, including that one of our most estimable citizen, Mr. KERR, at Long Branch the other day, allow me to suggest a simple aid to safety, which the writer never fails to carry with him on such occasions. It is simply a coil of small size rope, the end of which he securely fastens on the beach to a stake driven in the sand. At one place, not having a stake at hand, I procured a piece of board, attached the rope, and buried it in the sand, deep, the sand being easily removed with the hands. I have often found my coil of great advantage to others, and have thought could it be generally introduced, the melancholy cases of drowning, such as occurred at Southampton, L. I., not long since, would not be to be recorded. There are few ropes placed at the watering places to the number that bathe, and many places there are none. If families were provided as above, it might prove the safety of many.

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869.

The Eclipse and Music in Central Park To-Day.

The frequenters of the Park will probably be more numerous to-day, if the weather be favorable, than they have been for a long time past. In addition to the usual Saturday musical concert, the eclipse will attract thousands to this locality, by reason of the many prominent points from which the lunar transit may be observed without the least interruption to the vision. The following is the programme for the music on the Mall, concert to begin at 4 o'clock P. M.:

March—Concert Signal.
1. Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor..........Nicolai
2. Waltz, Over Land and Sea..........Gung'l
3. Quadrille, Flotte Bursche..........Suppe

PART II.
4. Grand Selection, Don Pasquale..........Donizetti
5. March, Conscript..........Latour
6. Mazourka, L'Hirondelle..........Keler Bela
7. Quadrille, Hibernian..........Jullien

PART III.
8. Overture, Oberon..........Von Weber
9. Waltz, Moss Rose..........Luckner
10. March, Siege of Corinth..........Rossini
11. Galop, Ariel..........Dodworth

Finale—Home Thoughts.

An Elegant Memorial.

At the time of the resignation of Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON as President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, a meeting of the Superintendent, Inspectors and Captains of Police, was held, and resolutions highly complimentary to Mr. ACTON passed, which were published. These resolutions have since been engrossed in the most elegant manner, and having been mounted in a splendid frame of black walnut, highly polished and gilded, they were yesterday placed on exhibition at Police Headquarters in the Inspector's office. After remaining there a few days the memorial will be removed to Mr. ACTON's house, and formally presented to him.

The English Forgers.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday received another dispatch from Inspector BAILEY, City Police, London, announcing that an officer had left for the purpose of taking charge of CLEMENT HARWOOD, an account of whose arrest on a charge of forgery committed in England, has been published. This third dispatch gives no further information of the affair, and as the

prisoner still refuses to speak, the details of the crime will probably not be learned until the arrival of the English officer.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Quarrel between Justice Hogan and Mr. Van Ness.

The Commissioners of Emigration held a private meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The object was to inquire into the late altercation between Justice HOGAN and Mr. VAN NESS, railway agent at Castle Garden.

Mr. LOUTREL advocated an impartial investigation, in order to give both parties an opportunity to explain their alleged misconduct.

Mr. O'GORMAN said that the Board had to deal with the question of the confirmation of Mr. VAN NESS as agent at Castle Garden, and maintained that it had no right to discuss the altercation, as it was a purely personal affair. He proceeded to state that Mr. VAN NESS had been suspended for selling railway tickets in Europe, a practice which was considered injurious to the interests of emigrants. He opposed the admission of Mr. VAN NESS, stating that there was nothing to show that he had been admitted by the railway which he claimed to represent, and consequently it was incorrect to speak of his confirmation.

Mr. LOUTREL contended that if the Board had not confirmed Mr. VAN NESS it had no right to arraign him. After some further discussion, in which Commissioner SMITH and Mayor HALL took part, it was finally decided to rescind the motion for an investigation. It was subsequently proposed to add the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to the Committee of Inquiry into abuses at Castle Garden, but the former gentleman said that he could not attend.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

How to Furnish a House on Business Principles.

About three weeks ago Mr. WILLIAM C. RATHBONE presented himself at the furniture establishment of Mr. JNO. WOOD, Nos. 166 and 168 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and purchased $650 worth of furniture, for which he gave in payment five $500 bonds of the Cumberland Coal Company, which were accepted, and the goods sent, in accordance with his order, to No. 166 Sands-street. Mr. RATHBONE next paid a visit to the store of Mr. J. G. LATIMER, No. 181 Atlantic-street, and selected carpets worth $254, which were ordered to be delivered at the same house in Sands-street, and which he paid for with a mortgage on the carpets and another mortgage on part of the furniture he had purchased from Mr. WOOD. Mr. RATHBONE proceeded to the furniture store of Mr. HENRY BOYLE, No. 124 Atlantic-street, and purchased furniture to the value of $424, and in payment therefor gave four $500 bonds on the Cumberland Coal Company, and directed that the articles be sent to the same house in Sands-street. About this time, two weeks having passed away, Mr. WOOD made the discovery that the bonds he held in payment for his $654 worth of furniture were worthless. This induced him to acquaint Inspector FOLK with the transaction, who promptly detailed Detectives FOLK and VIDETO to find out Mr. RATHBONE. Yesterday Mr. RATHBONE was arrested. The furniture man, thereupon reloaded his cart, taking back the $424 worth of furniture, and Mr. RATHBONE was taken before Justice WALSH, who held him for examination. Mr. LATIMER was soon in the field and recovered his carpets, while the detectives secured for Mr. WOOD the whole of his goods, a portion of which was at No. 85 Sands-street, and the remainder at A. HEINARD'S store-house, No. 77 Eighth-avenue, New-York.

Determined Suicide by an Intemperate Woman.

Mrs. MARY O'NEIL, aged 29, a native of this City, committed suicide on Thursday at her residence, No. 223 Third-avenue, by swallowing Paris green. The deceased had been of intemperate habits for some time, and frequently threatened to commit suicide while under the influence of liquor. Her husband, on returning home, found MARY intoxicated, so he put her to bed in one room while he slept in another. Some time after he was awakened by a noise in his wife's room, and on entering found her on the floor in a dying condition. On the table stood a saucer containing Paris green, a portion of which Mrs. O'NEIL admitted having eaten with a teaspoon. Death ensued soon after the discovery, and a bottle of laudanum was subsequently found on the floor. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest and obtained a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Envelope Game Again.

J. W. PATTON, of Elsworth, Me., complained to Marshal TOOKER yesterday morning that he had been swindled out of $100 at No. 131 Broadway, by means of the "envelope game." E. JOHNSON, of Burlington, N. J., made complaint that he had been defrauded of a like amount by the same means, at No. 124 West-street. The amounts were recovered.

HUGH MANGAN, of Union County, Ohio, made a complaint that while in the establishment No. 11 Burling-slip he was seized and a $10 greenback taken from him. He was not even allowed a chance to select a worthless envelope, the sight of the greenback being too much for the proprietors of the place. Mr. MANGAN'S money was recovered.

Arrest of a Commercial Swindler—An Extensive Business.

For some time past a man giving the name of JACOB SMITH has been in the frequent habit of calling at the store of CHARLES M. FOSTER, at No. 205 Canal-street, and making sundry purchases of upholstery goods, such as reps, gimps and cords, ostensibly for the use of Mr. HORACE J. FARRINGTON, doing business in Canal and Broome streets, who he stated had given him instructions to make the selections of goods required for certain jobs on hand. Mr. WM. TERFASS, the clerk, allowed SMITH to pick out such goods as he wished, until the aggregate value of the goods carried away by him amounted to $239 74. When the bill was sent in to Mr. FARRINGTON, a day or two since, it was discovered that SMITH was an imposter, no authority to purchase goods having ever been given him, nor was he an employe, as he had represented. Unfortunately for SMITH, he came to the store once too often, and was arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling. When arraigned before Justice KELLY at the Tombs, during the afternoon, the prisoner was remanded for examination, Mr. FARRINGTON being absent from town. It is believed that SMITH is an old hand at this species of swindling, and the Police are making investigations in that direction.

The Fenian Fund—The Lawyers in Pursuit of Their Fees.

This case came up again yesterday, before Mr. Justice MCCUNN. Mr. GUERNSEY, counsel for some of the bondholders, applied for an order to show cause why he should not be paid his counsel fees out of the fund, now in the hands of the receiver.

Judge MCCUNN said he did not wish to do anything hastily in this matter; he would, therefore, examine the papers, and ascertain how much, if anything, the counsel ought to have.

Killed in a Quarrel.

At Fort Lee, N.J., a week ago, Mrs. HODMAN became engaged in a quarrel with her tenant, Mrs. BARMAN, regarding rent. The landlady struck her tenant several times in the side, and the latter died Tuesday evening. Coroner FITZGERALD held an inquest. The jury found that Mrs. BARMAN "came to her death by wounds inflicted by a stone in the hands of Mrs. HODMAN."

The Third-Avenue Gap, Brooklyn.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, another injunction was served on the Water and Sewerage Commissioners of Brooklyn yesterday, at the instance of Mr. N. F. HIGBIE, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Improvement Company, restraining them from laying a sewer in Third-avenue on the lands of the Company. The affidavit on which the injunction was granted by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, sets forth that the land where the excavation for the canal is in progress, on Third-avenue, belongs to the Improvement Company; that the Water Board, in attempting to construct a sewer there, have never taken any proceedings at law to acquire the right to do so, nor have they had the damages of the Company by the taking of the land for the sewer assessed as required by law, and that chapter 97 of the laws of 1869, under which the Water Commissioners claim to be acting, is unconstitutional and void, being in contravention of section 16, article 3, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, the said act being a local bill and embracing more than one subject. The injunction is made returnable on the 16th inst.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans Submitted to the Inspector for the Week Ending Aug. 6.

There seems to be no material decrease in the building operations which have been going on during the present season, though, of course, the amount of work under contract is not equal to that of last Spring. Builders say that there will be less drive in the business from this time up to about the last week in September, and that fully one-half of the contracts now entered into are made with the understanding that the erection of the buildings contracted for is not to be commenced until the Fall season sets in. Meantime, among carpenters and joiners, shop-work, such as the making of doors, blinds, window-frames and sashes, &c., is being pushed, in order that there may be no delay in fitting up the interiors of new houses when the walls and roofing are completed. As compared with the Summer of 1866, probably the whole amount of work just now progressing is not so large as it was during that season—that is, the erection work proper—but it is doubtful if, even during that Summer, (which was an exceptional one, so far as the building interest is concerned,) there was a larger aggregate of "bench" work under way than there is now. The prospects for the coming Fall are encouraging; and, provided there is no great increase in the price of building materials, the readers of the TIMES may expect to see our weekly lists extend to fully double the size of the subjoined one, which includes the plans presented at the Inspector's office for the week ending yesterday, Aug. 6:

Plan No. 835.—July 29, one brick stable, situated at No. 402 West Twenty-fifth-street; size of building, 25x30 feet; one story; owned by JAS. W. LAFFERTY.

Plan No. 836.—July 29, one brick stable, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, east of Twelfth-street; size of building, 32x54 feet; two stories; owned by GEO. B. GRENNELL.

Plan No. 837.—July 29, one four-story and basement brick tenement-house, situated at No. 318 West Twenty-seventh-street; size of building, 25x52 feet; owned by JOHN L. HAMILTON.

Plan No. 838.—July 29, one brown-stone front, brick, first-class dwelling-house, situated on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street; size of building, 25x88 feet; four stories; owned by F. C. AMIDON.

Plan No. 839.—July 29, two first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the east side of Fifth-avenue, south of Fifty-third-street; size of buildings, each, 17 feet 8½ inches by 60 feet; four stories; owned by F. C. AMIDON.

Plan No. 840.—July 29, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated at No. 33 East Thirty-eighth-street; size of building, 22x60 feet; four stories; owned by BRYAN MCKINNEY.

Plan No. 841.—July 29, one brick church situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, east of Tenth-avenue; size of building, 52x77 feet; one story; owned by the Plymouth Baptist Congregation.

Plan No. 842.—July 30, one brick market and dwelling, iron front, situated on the north side of Thirty-third-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 34x60 feet; four stories and basement; owned by JOHN GLASS.

Plan No. 843.—July 30, one brick stable for stage horses, situated on the southwest corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; size of building, 98 feet 8 inches by 190 feet; three stories; owned by JOHNSON, SHEPARD & CO.

Plan No. 844.—July 30, one brick store and tenement, situated at No. 511 East Fifteenth-street; size of building, 25x54 feet; five stories; owned by C. H. REYNOLDS.

Plan No. 845—July 30, one brick workshop, situated on the north side of Forty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; size of building, 50x30 feet; three stories; owned by FRANCIS B. CUTTING.

Plan No. 846—July 31, three first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the south side of Fifty-third-street, west of Eighth-avenue; size of buildings, each 30 feet 10 inches by 55 feet; three stories and basement; owned by JOHN DAVIDS and JOHN L. HAMILTON.

Plan No. 847.—July 31, one brick tenement-house, situated on the north side of Forty-second-street, east of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 25x35 feet; four stories; owned by ANDREW DETTINGER.

Plan No. 848.—July 31, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, east of Ninth-avenue; size of building, 20x50 feet; three stories and basement; owned by ALOIS MULLER.

Plan No. 849.—Aug. 2, ten first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the north side of Sixtieth-street, east of Fourth-avenue; size of buildings, each 20x52 feet; four stories; owned by ELIJAH P. BRIGGS.

Plan No. 850.—Aug. 2, one first-class brick dwelling, situated on the west side of Tenth-avenue, north of Sixty-ninth-street; size of building, 20x36 feet; three stories and basement; owned by J. E. CUDLIPP.

Plan No. 851.—Aug. 2, one brick store, front of iron and brick, situated on the south side of Third-street, west of Fourth-avenue; size of building, 23x72 feet; five stories and basement; owned by CHARLES C. SCHMIDT and GEORGE SIEBL.

Plan No. 852.—Aug. 2, one brick factory building, situated on the south side of Twenty-second-street, east of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 82 feet 2 inches by 19 feet 4 inches; one story; owned by C. HOFFERBURTH.

Plan No. 853.—Aug. 2, one brick store, situated on the northeast corner of Forry and Gold streets; size of building, 24 feet 10 inches by 74 feet 5 inches; four stories; owned by AARON HEALEY.

Plan No. 854.—Aug. 3, one brick store and tenement, situated at No. 61 Sullivan-street; size of building, 23x50 feet; five stories; owned by A. FORMOSO.

Plan No. 855.—Aug. 3, one second-class dwelling-house, situated on the north side of Fortieth-street, east of Ninth-avenue; size of building, 12 feet 6 inches by 37 feet; three stories; owned by M. ADELMANN.

Plan No. 856.—Aug. 3, one brick brewery, situated at Nos. 147 and 149 East Thirty-eighth-street; size of building 45 feet 3 inches by 63 feet; five stories; owned by ANTON HUPPEL.

Plan No. 857.—Aug. 4, one brick factory, situated at Nos. 392, 394 and 396 Madison-street; size of building, 75 by 71 feet; six stories; owned by J. W. MASON & CO.

Plan No. 858.—Aug. 4, two first-class brick dwellings, stone fronts, situated on the west side of Park-avenue, south of Thirty-sixth-street; size of buildings, one 25x80 feet, four stories; the other 18x88 feet, three stories; owned by WM. H. OSBORNE.

Plan No. 859.—Aug. 4, one first-class brick dwelling, brown-stone front, situated on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, west of Madison-avenue; size of building, 18.8x60 feet; four stories and basement; owned by PETER JACKSON.

Plan No. 860.—Aug. 4, three brick tenement-houses, situated on the south side of Delancey-street, west of Essex-street; size of buildings, two 24x80 feet, the other 17x60 feet; five stories; owned by LEOPOLD BOEHM.

Serious Accidents.

MARCUS SCHWARTZ, of No. 183 East Broadway, was run over at an early hour yesterday morning, at the corner of East Broadway and Market-street, by a milk wagon driven by FREDERICK BEHREN, of No. 341 East Forty-seventh-street. He was taken to his home, and as he is 70 years of age, serious results are anticipated. BEHREN was arrested and locked up in the Madison-street Police Station.

CHARLES MORGAN, 13 years of age, of No. 254 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday morning jumped from a train on the Hudson River Railroad, in Eleventh-avenue near Fifty-first-street, and falling under the wheels had his leg crushed. He was sent to Bellevue hospital.

OWEN MCDERMOTT, whose age and residence was not given, had his leg badly injured yesterday by being caught in the draw of Harlem Bridge. He was removed to the Twelfth Precinct Police Station, and thence sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN GRAHAM, of No. 541 West Fortieth-street, was run over yesterday by a truck, and was severely injured about the chest and legs. He was taken home by the Police.

JOHN G. EGGLESTON, of No. 4 Marcy-street, Brooklyn, while crossing at Roosevelt-street Ferry yesterday, had his arm severely injured by being jammed against a wagon.

Coroners' Cases.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday in the East River, near Twenty-first-street, and removed to the Morgue.

Mrs. MARGARET KILLALEE, of No. 10 Downing-street, died very suddenly yesterday at her residence from unknown causes.

An unknown woman also died suddenly at No. 510 West Twenty-eighth-street.

Mrs. ANN O'CONNOR, aged 60, a native of Ireland, dropped dead in Rector-street, and the body was removed to her late residence, No. 71 Washington-street.

The remains of an unknown man, discovered yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 26, were removed to the Morgue. The deceased had been dead for some time.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED WEIGHMASTERS' FRAUDS.

The examination of General Thomas W. Egan on the charge of presenting fraudulent pay-rolls was commenced yesterday. It was alleged that the defendant had repeatedly made out pay-rolls with fictitious names, in his capacity as United States Weigher of the Thirteenth District of this City, on which he had received payment from the Government.

Jas. L. Fuller, of the Auditor's Department of the Custom-house, testified that he audited the pay-rolls which were presented by General Egan; the latter was required to swear to their correctness; the pay-rolls were signed by the Deputy Surveyor, and were subsequently sent to the Collector's office. Five pay-rolls, dated July 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, were shown to witness, who identified them as having been presented to him by General Egan to be audited.

The testimony of *Clarence M. Buell*, the next witness, went to prove that he had been employed by General Egan in tallying coal and tending on a weighing machine; that the pay of laborers hired by the defendant was forty-five cents an hour; that he had communicated with Secretary Boutwell, by letter, informing him of certain frauds. The witness asserted that he knew of men being entered on the pay rolls when no work was done. He further stated that J. Naire and J. H. B. Jenkins were credited with fifty-three hours work each on the pay rolls for the week ending July 15, which was eight hours more work than either of them had accomplished.

Andrew M. Bennett, clerk in the Custom-house, testified as to having paid the amounts named on the five pay-rolls introduced in evidence to General EGAN.

Charles Booth, clerk and book-keeper for General Egan, at No. 681 Grand-street, testified that he invariably signed the pay-rolls belonging to defendant's district in blank until last week; about the 1st of July General Egan told him that he should make out the pay-rolls before they were signed.

The case was subsequently adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day, the Commissioner announcing that he should proceed with it at that time in preference to two other cases which were on the calendar for the same hour.

General Jackson, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ethan Allen for the defence.

Before Commissioner Shields.

REFILLING OLD WHISKY BARRELS.

David E. & C. L. Sieher, rectifiers, of No. 161 Washington-street, were charged with having filled two empty barrels with whisky without defacing the old stamps. At the examination, which was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney A. H. Purdy, the defence tacitly admitted the act, but denied any intent to defraud. The Government simply proved the commission of the offence. The case was then held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SCANDAL IN HIGH LIFE.

Ellen Berry, of No. 240 East Thirty-first-street, deposed that on the 4th inst. she resided at No. 209 East Thirty-fourth-street, and that Annie Clancy, an inmate of the same house, was detected in the act of embezzling and destroying a letter which was left for the deponent by a mail carrier, with intent to discover her secrets for the purpose of defrauding her. The examination of the complainant was adjourned until Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, the defendant giving bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at that time.

REFILLING AN OLD CIGAR BOX.

A deposition was made by Rudolph Knapp, of No. 581 First-avenue, showing that on several occasions from the 1st of February to the 1st of May, he had seen a boy in the employ of a saloon keeper in Second-avenue, carrying an empty cigar box with a tax-paid stamp, which he had taken to the store of Lewis Frey, at No. 589 First-avenue, to have refilled. Frey was arrested and held in the sum of $200 to appear for examination on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE STEINHAUSER DIVORCE CASE.

Victorine Steinhauser vs. John A. Steinhauser.—This case, which has been several times reported, came up again to-day on a motion made to discharge the defendant from the County jail, to which prison he was committed some time ago by order of the Court for non-payment of alimony. The facts, briefly stated, are that the plaintiff obtained a decree of divorce against her husband; that he then went to New-Jersey and married another woman, in violation of the terms of the decree, and that he is now living with this second wife in the State of Illinois. The defendant asks for his discharge from prison on the ground that he is penniless, and hence cannot pay the amount of alimony decreed.

The other side insisted that if he could afford to marry and support a second wife in defiance of law, he ought to be able to pay the required alimony to his first wife. Hence they claimed that the Court ought not to entertain the motion. The Court reserved the decision.

For plaintiff, Mr. Charles Wehle; for defendant, Mr. William E. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 6.

Before Judge McCunn.

HABEAS CORPUS—THE RIGHTS OF COMPLAINANTS.

An application was made to-day by James D. McClelland, Esq., for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the following circumstances: It appears that on the night of the 2d inst. one Michael Brady was assaulted by William Higgins in the cigar store of the latter, at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets; that during the affray Higgins shot the other through the lower part of the face. On the following morning both parties were taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when, for some reason, Brady refused to make a complaint against his assailant. Thereupon the Justice committed both parties for disorderly conduct, in default of $1,000 bail each. On Wednesday last Higgins furnished the required bail, while Brady was sent to Blackwell's Island, suffering from his wounds. The presiding Judge said this was rather a peculiar case, and he would postpone the further hearing until Saturday, to enable both sides to be fully represented before the Court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

In the matter of the petition of Lydia Beebel; The National Citizens' Bank of New-York *vs.* Edmond Baack; Guyer *vs.* Sheehan; Murphy *vs.* McMillen et al.; Alfred E. Beach *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motions granted.

D. T. Williams *vs.* William Williams et al.; motion granted.

V. Schoeneau et al. *vs.* the Same; motion granted.

The Same *vs.* the Same; motion granted.

H. K. Leonard *vs.* Sikes; motion granted on payment of costs. Motion to be heard at September Term.

Wakeman *vs.* Williams et al.; motion granted.

MOTIONS DENIED.

D. Herchbach et al. *vs.* James N. Keesburg et al.; costs to abide the event.

J. B. Marsh *vs.* H. B. Hewitt; motion denied with $10 costs.

Walton et al. *vs.* William Williams et al.; motion denied.

REFERENCE ORDERED.

In the matter of the application of John J. Duff et al., for an order, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Benedict Weilda, a laboring man, was charged with having made an indecent assault on a little girl named Matilda Rettick, the daughter of Elizabeth Rettick, residing in East Fifty-second-street. He pleaded guilty to simple assault and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Herman Conrad, convicted of stealing goods from Joseph Stern, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court adjourned until next Friday, when it will probably dispose of a few cases. It will subsequently adjourn for the term.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A FALSE DRAFT.

William Gunnison was arraigned on a charge of defrauding Charles H. Rogers, Jr., of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by means of a draft for $100 on a Buffalo bank, on which Rogers advanced the money and which proved to be fraudulent. The accused confessed his guilt and was held for trial.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

There were twenty-two cases of drunkenness before this Court yesterday morning. Among the belligerents were Michael Spelman and Henry Smith, who got into a dispute about the right of way on the sidewalk. A fight was the result, and Justice SHANDLEY committed them for disorderly conduct.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	125	500 Reading...	96⅞
1000 U. S. 5-20 C.'62..	124⅛	700 do...b3	97
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C. '65. new...	122⅛	300 do...	97
		500 do...b30	97⅜
75,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	122¾	850 Lake S. & M.So..	108
15,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C..c	116¼	300 do...	108⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s Cur....	111⅛	3000 do...	108¼
15,000 Tenn. 6s, n....	55⅛	200 do...b3	108⅜
10,000 do...s60	55½	100 C., C. Cin. & I. R	74
5,000 do...	56	10 do...	74¾
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c..	58	100 Chi. & N. W.	87⅞
10,000 Missouri 6s....	87½	1000 do...	88
60,000 do...	87⅛	200 do...b3	88
1,000 Ala. St. 8s, b...	93⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds...	120	50 do...	97½
5,000 A. & T. H. 2 P.	82	800 Chi. & R. I. R.	116⅜
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc..	77½	150 do...	116⅛
2,000 T. & W. Equip. B	77	50 do...	116⅝
5,000 C. & Pitts. 2d M.	100	200 do...b30	116⅝
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	99	100 do...s60	116¼
15,500 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	95	200 Mil. & St. P. R...	82⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M...	101	100 do...	82⅞
		100 do...	82¾
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M...	83⅞	200 do...	82⅝
		300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅜
10,000 do...	83⅝	400 do...b3	90⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Int. b	90¾	100 do...b10	90⅛
12,000 West. U. T. 7s b.	89	500 T., W. & W.	74
15 Bk. of Commerce.	125	100 do..bet. call.	74¼
9 Metropolitan Bk.	136	500 Ohio & Miss. b30	32½
10 Bank of Republic	120	200 do...	32⅜
10 Continental Bk...	100	150 Chic. & Alt...	165
67 Ocean Bank...	101	260 Del., L. & W. R...	112⅛
25 Bank & Bro. Asso.	110	60 N. J. Central...	104¾
100 Pacific Mail...	84¾	50 do...	104⅛
40 do...bet. call.	84⅛	100 do...	104⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call...	20¼	10 Morris & Es. R...	88¾
		100 H. & St. J. R...	126
100 New-York Cen...	207½	64 do...	125⅛
200 do...c	207⅝	20 do...	125⅛
300 do...bet. call	208⅛	100 H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	124
100 do...	208⅛	100 do...	124¾
100 Hudson R...	183	200 Col., C. & I. C. R.	35
20 N. Y. & N. H..scrip	128	100 Alt. & T. H. bet. c	34
100 Dub. & S. C...	105		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C...	125	$29,500 U.S. 5-20C.,'67.c	122⅝
62,500 U.S.5-20R.,'62..	123⅛	45,000 do...	122¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	124⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'65.	123⅛
1,000 do...	125	5,500 U.S.5s,10-40 C.	116½
5,200 U. S. 5-20 C.'65, new, small...	122¾	10,500 do...	115⅞
		10,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	111⅛
15,000 do...	122⅝	10,000 do...	111⅛
3,000 do...c	122⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s., x c	62¾	2100 Lake S. & M.S..	109⅝
5,000 do...	62⅜	100 do...	109⅝
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n...	56	100 do...b5	109⅝
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	61	400 do...	109⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s...	87⅞	100 C. C., & I. C. R..	74
1,000 do...	87⅛	100 do...	74½
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M. bds...	83	100 do...	74⅞
		800 Chi. & N. W. R..	88⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91⅞	2100 do...	88⅞
15 Tenth Nat. Bk...	104	70 do...bet. call	89⅛
15 Bank Commerce..	125	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞
100 Pacific Mail....c	84⅛	100 Del., L. & W....	112¼
300 do...	84⅛	1000 Chi. & R. I...	116⅜
400 do...	84⅛	600 do...	116⅞
100 Quick. M. C. b. c..	15⅛	20 Mil. & St. P. R...	82
100 do...b20	16	200 do...	82⅜
100 Canton Co...b3	60	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅛
200 Adams Ex...	59⅛	100 New-Jer. C...	104⅛
100 Hud. R...	183⅛	100 do...	104⅛
100 do...	183	126 do...	105
500 Reading R...	97⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...	74⅛
100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	125	400 Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅛
100 do...	125⅛	100 do...	32⅛
100 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	35	200 H. & St. Jos. R...	126⅛
60 Morris & Essex..	88¾		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Pacific Mail...	83⅛	200 L. Shore & M. S..	108⅝
100 do...b3	83⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R..	32¾
100 Hudson R...	183⅛	200 Rock Island...	116⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day varied but slightly from the closing quotations of Thursday night, the difference being against the advance. The Gold Room was dull, and the transactions varied 136⅜@136¼@136⅛@136¼, as against the last price, 136½ ℘ cent., yesterday. There was a rumored export demand to the extent of half a million of American Gold Coin by Saturday's steamers, but no positive engagements had been made at 4 o'clock this Afternoon, beyond $100,000 or $200,000 miscellaneous parcels of Gold and Silver. The leading Bankers are asking ⅛ ℘ cent. higher rates on London than yesterday for 60-day Bills, say 110@110⅛ ℘ cent., the inside figure being accepted, net, on Cash transactions, and 110⅛ ℘ cent. charged in settlement of credits. Sight and Short sight Bills are in good supply at 110⅜@110½ ℘ cent.

The market for Money to the Brokers is steady at 6@7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The balances offered to the leading firms at 6 ℘ cent. on security of the Public Funds and their own credit, are quite liberal, while the Brokers generally borrow on Railway collateral from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. The calculation upon very cheap Money for the remainder of the Summer season appears to be given over, but the hope is indulged that the market will be fairly supplied at or within 7 ℘ cent. for five or six weeks to come.

There was a diminished business in the Public Funds at the Stock Exchange and also at the offices of the great dealers on the Street. The offerings from outside holders of United States 5-20s and other of the Gold-bearing 6 and 5 ℘ Cents are light, owing to the confidence felt that the continued liberal purchases by the Treasury for the Sinking Fund must further advance prices before the close of August. The Treasury will next week take $3,000,000 of 5-20s off the market, and in the meantime the leading dealers, who are preparing for these purchases, on Wednesday $2,000,000 and on Thursday $1,000,000, make no opposition to a dull market, holding themselves ready to buy at weaker prices. The long 6 ℘ Cent. Currency Bonds loaned to the Pacific Roads continue in demand at 111¼@111⅜ ℘ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 (the standard of the market) left off 122⅝@122¾ ℘ cent.

The list of Southern State Bonds improved on the new Tennessees, because of the quiet election in the State yesterday. Opinions differ widely as to the effect of the result upon the credit of the old and new Bonds; the theory on the one hand being that the Governor elect, SENTER, will oppose repudiation in every shape, and advocate proper provision for the payment of the interest on the State Bonds of all classes; and, on the other hand, that the Legislature elect is strongly Democratic, and, in a measure, pro-rebel, and likely to be disposed to repudiate the principal or postpone indefinitely the interest of the new Bonds.

The revival of speculation in the Western Railways, foreshadowed yesterday and the day before, took a substantial shape to-day, and the demand was so decided for the Lake Shore, Northwests, St. Pauls and Rock Island as to influence, after the early Board, a reaction in the New-York (Vanderbilt) Roads noticed as weak yesterday, and which opened weaker this morning. New-York Central, after selling down to 107¾ ex dividend, recovered to 109¾ ℘ cent. The Northwest Common Shares brought 89½ ℘ cent., Rock Island 117⅝, and Lake Shore (Michigan Southern) 109¾ ℘ cent. Reading continued dull, although the Coal tonnage of the week is reported 129,000 tons.

After the late Board the following quotations were made upon the sales in the Long Room and upon the Street, up to 5:30 P. M., as compared with Thursday night. The Railways closed generally firm. Gold and Exchange steady. The Public Funds quiet.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	116⅛	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	125⅛	125
United States 5-20s of 1867	122¾	122⅝
American Gold Coin	136½	136¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55	56
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅛	58
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	51½	51½
New-York Central	208	210
Reading Railway	97	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	115¾	116⅝
Northwest Common	87⅞	89⅜
Northwest Preferred	97½	97⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	107¾
Pacific Mail Company	84⅝	84⅝
St. Paul Preferred	90⅜	90⅞
St. Paul Common	82⅜	83¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32¼	32¾
Hudson River	184	183½
Harlem	162½	164½
Lake Shore	107¾	109½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	125⅝	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	122¼
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	125	5-20 coup., 1867	122⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	122⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	124⅞	10-40 reg	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	123¼	10-40 coup	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	123¼	6s Currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102½	Missouri 6s	87⅞
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102½	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo. Iss.	90
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	63
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	99
Ill. War Loan	99	Rhode Island 6s	99
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	98½	Alabama 8s	92¼
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73..	95	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108½
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78..	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62⅛	N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	56	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	58	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	102
Virginia 6s, new bds..	61	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	102
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	102
Georgia 7s, new bds..	91	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	102
North Carolina 6s	56⅛	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	51½	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '75	97
South Car. 6s, n. bds..	51½	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Chatham	156
Manhattan	135	Bank of the Repub	118
Merchants'	127	Irving	108
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	136
America	143	Nassau	105
City	201	Shoe and Leather	140
Phenix	110	Continental	99½
Tradesmen's	150	Imp. and Traders'	134
Fulton	158	Park	165
National	114	Central National	110
Merchants' Exchange	117	Fourth National	104¼
Leather Manufact'rs	183½	Ninth National	111
Seventh Ward	112	Tenth National	100
State of New-York	112	Oriental	155
Commerce	125	Gold Exchange	138
Ocean	101	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	100	Morris & Essex 1st M	98½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	76	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
But. N. Y. & E., 1st M., '77	87½	N. Jersey Cen. n. b	95
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97½
Harlem 1st M.	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1870	120	Chic. & Alt. 1st M	99
Alt. & T. H. 1st M	92	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93½
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf	82	Ohio & Miss. Con	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Peninsula R. R. Bds	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	100½
Del. L. & W., 1st M	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	91⅛
Del. L. & W. 2d M	93¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91½
Tol. & Wab. 2d M	83	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	86½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs	77	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	90
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	80	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M	83½
Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888	87½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	79½	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

General balance yesterday		$94,016,525
Gold receipts	$518,162	
Gold payments	1,107,972	
Gold balance		78,334,954
Currency receipts	$1,646,768	
Currency payments	964,650	
Currency balance		14,061,674
General balance		94,872,552

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $493,000.

A notice of interest to the bondholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad appears elsewhere in this paper.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,615,928; amount marketed $2,080,689.

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed Cotton statistics in advance of the issue of their circular for the current week:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	348	3,121	1,902	676
Mobile	104	994	....	....
Galveston	51	168	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	210	144	....	....
Charleston	170	750	....	....
New-York	257	19,438	2,065	....
Boston	783	9,000	....	....
Total this week	1,923	33,615	3,967	676
Previously reported	2,037,394	....	977,321	447,539
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	2,039,317	33,615	981,288	448,215
Same time last year	2,091,019	69,486	1,228,474	404,638

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	277,000	580,360
Afloat from India	567,000	635,000
Afloat from America	20,000	8,000
Stock in London	43,250	35,010
Afloat for London	69,000	135,000
Stock in Havre	55,590	35,731
Afloat for Havre	115,068	109,095
Stock in Bremen	10,086	11,199
Afloat for Bremen	4,701	13,279
Stock in United States ports	33,615	69,486
Stocks in the interior towns	1,425	6,005
Total	1,207,735	1,638,225

Deficiency in visible supply, 430,490.

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 130,000 bales; same time 1868, 105,000 bales; Middling Orleans now, 13d.@13⅛d.; then 9⅞d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns, July 30:

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	495	3,801
Columbus, Ga	142	258
Macon, Ga	47	1,420
Montgomery, Ala	279	250
Memphis, Tenn	389	98
Nashville, Tenn	73	78
Total	1,425	6,005

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
HOWES & MACY,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
offer for sale at 90 (ninety) per cent. and accrued interest 20 (twenty) year bonds of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per per cent. per annum, coupons payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January and July.
The debt of the City of Montgomery being so small, these bonds are considered as first-class for investment.
Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ FOR SALE.
200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT.
CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,
Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	143	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,972
Beeswax, pkgs	29	Peanuts, bags	44
Cotton, bales	10	Pork, bbls	127
Eggs, bbls	919	Cut Meats, pkgs	88
Flour, bbls	10,328	Lard, tcs	429
Cornmeal, bbls	850	Lard, kegs	50
Wheat, bushels	46,505	Stearine, tcs	10
Corn, bushels	28,600	Butter, pkgs	3,768
Malt, bushels	2,150	Cheese, boxes	23,697
Oats, bushels	129,054	Tobacco, hhds	709
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	430
Hops, bales	207	Starch, boxes	2,845
Hides, No.	1,594	Wool, bales	668
Hides, bundles	171	Whisky, bbls	343
Leather, sides	11,254	Oil Cake, pkgs	105
Spirits Turp., bbls	333	Copper, bbls	25
Resin, bbls	1,645	Dried Fruit, pkgs	86
Petroleum, cr., bbls	5,800		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Coriolan*, for London—348,271 ℔s. Oil Cake, 199 hhds. Tobacco, 14,598 bushels Wheat, 2,680 bbls. Flour, 24,839 ℔s. Tallow.

By the bark *Zachris Prunzen*, for Stettin—2,856 bbls. Petroleum.

By the schooner *Joven Bita*, for Figueira—21,600 Staves, 6½ tons Lignumvitae, 3 Spars.

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $7 37@$7 62 ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls neglected and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been in some demand at from 43c.@47c. for Yellow ℘ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a very moderate call for most kinds, but prices show no material change. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 25@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 57; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths' 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been readily bought as wanted at our quotations: Common Hard at $6@$10; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $42@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue in slack demand, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 40c.@42c., and Patent Sperm at 50c. ℘ ℔.

CEMENT—Has been salable and firm, including Rosendale at $2 ℘ bbl.

COAL—A very limited business has been noted in Anthracite, which has been held firmly as a rule at extreme rates. The range of yard prices is from $9 50@$11 ℘ short ton of 2,000 ℔s. Nothing really new in foreign.

COFFEE—There has been but little movement in this line to-day, but prices have been quoted steady. A sale of 100 bags Laguayra was made at 17½c. gold ℘ ℔. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Low grades have been in fair demand and firm, while the better grades have been quiet, though essentially unchanged in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,840 bales, including 888 bales to shippers, 895 bales to spinners, and 457 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a rather lively call, and sales have been reported of 2,400 bales, including 50 bales on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable from Oct. 20 to Oct. 25, at 29c.; 1,050 bales do., December delivery, on private terms; 300 bales do., December and January, at 27⅛c., and 1,000 bales do., January, part at 26⅝c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for this week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	27	27¼	27¼	27¾
Good Ordinary	29½	29⅝	29¾	30
Low Middling	32	32¼	32½	33
Middling	33⅛	33⅜	33	33½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,441
Receipts last week	2,562
Receipts preceding week	6,500
Receipts since Jan. 1	348,717
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	673,578
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,096
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	174,107
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	357,851
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	388,537
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,881
Estimated stock on hand here	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,301,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,333,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	44,500
Estimated stock same time last year	75,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and rather weak in price, at from 85c.@95c. for Live Geese ℘ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—But little business has been noted in this line. Prices show no important variation.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for most articles at generally firm and buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 37½ ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 75@$28 75; No. 2 do., $13 50@$14; No. 3 do., $8 50@$12 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 45c.@47½c. for Scale, and 32c.@33c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered to-day at a reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. The export inquiry has consequently been more active, chiefly for extra State, in which the dealings have been quite extensive, having amounted to about 12,500 bbls. at from $6 75@$7, from dock and delivered, ℘ bbl. In other descriptions the trade has been rather light at the modified quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 65@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in moderate demand at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 ℔s.; sales 470 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 35@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Cornmeal continues quiet at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT—A fair demand has been noted in the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ℘ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Almonds, 13c.@26½c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¼c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active, but irregular in price; Prime parcels of Spring have been very sparingly offered and have been quoted comparatively firm; soft and inferior lots have been plenty, lower and unsettled; Winter has been in fair supply and demand at about previous figures for desirable lots; sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 66@$1 73, chiefly new crop Red Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $1 66@$1 66½; fair ordinary No. 1 Spring at $1 62½; No. 2 Spring, soft to good, at $1 47½@$1 56, strictly sound, prime lots not having been available even to arrive at less than $1 57@$1 58 for Milwaukee; White Kentucky at $1 75; Amber do. at $1 75, and Amber Tennessee at $1 70@$1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and rather eagerly sought after, at decidedly better prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 87,500 bushels at 80c.@$1 08½c. for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 14c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about $1 13@$1 14 for the best afloat; $1 12@$1 14 for White; and $1 14@$1 15 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive at from $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive at about former rates. Oats have been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 44,500 bushels at 80½c.@81c., closing firm at 81c. for old Western; 80c.@81c. for State, and 70c.@75c. for Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,680 bbls. Flour for London, and 14,598 bushels Wheat for the same port. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 17 loads of Lumber, 10 each of Coal and Wheat, 2 of Oats, 1 each of Flour, Rye and Corn."

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 5:

Lumber, &c.—Nora Nellis, Rome; Emma Jane, Lyons' Falls; Raquet River, Rome; A. M. Ball, Boonville; Hudson, Lyons' Falls; G. P. Baker, Lyons' Falls; Willie, Buffalo; Dighton H. Winans, Buffalo; E. M. Bruce, Buffalo; Barney Bird, Buffalo; Adelbert, Oswego; Julia Knapp, Oswego; C. C. Parker, Tonawanda; Amo, Boonville; Good Templar, Boonville; Frank Holcomb, Lyons' Falls; Ziska, Utica; S. D. Little, Tonawanda.

Coal—Johnny Hempstead, Geneva; H. M. Barnes, Geneva; F. B., No. 15, Watkins; Nelson S. Markle, Buffalo; Grove M. Hall, Geneva; Wm. Ball, Geneva; C. Partridge, Geneva; E. D. Daniels, Geneva; Willie, Geneva; D. S. Hewitt, Watkins.

Oats—M. Murray, Buffalo; Briggs & Palmer, Buffalo.

Wheat—Maggie C. Rouke, Buffalo; N. Hart, Oswego; Henrietta, Buffalo; James Scribner, Buffalo; Mary, Buffalo; M. M. Bods, Buffalo; Robert Ellis, Buffalo; Libbie Norris, Buffalo; Kate Gardner, Oswego; Fred. Delano, Oswego.

Flour—H. D. Walbridge, Buffalo.

Rye—Phil. Riter, Buffalo.

Corn—A. Horning, Buffalo.

Mixed—United States, Little Falls.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly but have been inactive.

HAY—Old North River Bale Hay continues quiet, chiefly 60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. New is in demand at from 60c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is salable at $1@$1 40 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in some demand for export at previous rates, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ℘ ℔. The receipts were 68 bales; export clearances, none.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about previous prices, including American at $205@$215 for undressed, and $270@$310 for dressed, ℘ ton; Jute at 3½c.@4¼c., gold, ℘ ℔.; Manila, 12¼c., gold, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern continue in good request at $2 65@$2 70 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet and prices have favored buyers slightly. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22½c.@23½c., ℘ ℔.

LIME—Rockland continues in good request at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for lump ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates.

METALS—There has been a decidedly more active inquiry for Ingot Copper, largely on speculative account, and sales have been reported of 2,500,000 ℔s. for August and September delivery, at a shade off 22c.; also 500,000 ℔s. Ingot Copper, from second hands, at 22c.@22½c. ℘ ℔. Iron has been in fair demand and rather stronger in price. Sales have been reported of 250 tons Scotch Pig, part Colness, at $41 50, and balance Glengarnock on private terms; 300 tons No. 1 American Pig at $41; and 80 tons old Rails on private terms. Lead has been less sought after, but has been held firmly. Spelter and Zinc have been dull and nearly nominal in price. There has been more inquiry for Straits Tin, which has been purchased to the extent of 3,450 slabs at from 30c.@31½c., closing buoyantly at 31c.@31½c., ℘ ℔., a decided advance. Plate Tin has also been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 2,000 boxes Assorted Charcoal, including Terne, at $7 75@$8, and I. C. Terne at $8 75, gold; also 250 boxes I. C. Coke at $7 25, gold, ℘ box. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22c.@22½c. ℘ ℔.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$38 50; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $38@$42; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 37½, in gold, ℘ 100 ℔s.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@$6 50, in gold, ℘ 100 ℔s.; Domestic do., $11@$12 ℘ 100 ℔s., in currency; Straits Tin, 31c.@31½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.; English, 30¼c.@31c., gold, ℘ ℔.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $7 50@$8 25; Terne do., $6 75@$8 25, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—No business of moment transpired to-day; prices varied little. We quote New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@70c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@85c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	48c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	—@—	45c.@68c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a moderate movement in Spirits Turpentine at about previous prices, sales having been reported of 340 bbls., in lots, at 42c.@43c., chiefly on the basis of 42½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon. The receipts were 333 bbls.; no exports. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. Rosin has been less active, but unchanged in value. Sales were reported of 1,850 bbls. Strained at $2 25@$2 27½; 180 bbls. No. 2 at $2 42½@$2 50; 615 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5 25 ℘ 280 ℔s. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 60@$3 65; Rosin at $2 25@$10 ℘ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been quite moderate at unaltered figures, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 78; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 66c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 46c.; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a lively inquiry for Crude in bulk, at firm prices, and sales have been reported of equal to 5,500 bbls., part at 17½c.@17¾c. ℘ gallon. Crude in barrels has been quiet, though available at 23c.@23¼c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were 5,800 bbls., and at Philadelphia 389 bbls., making the total arrivals there for the week 7,700 bbls. There were no export clearances reported. Refined Oil has been in fairly active request on the basis of 32¼c.@32½c. for Standard White, here, and 31½c.@31¾c. for do. at Philadelphia, for prompt deliveries, ℘ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 4,700 bbls. Standard White, for August, various deliveries, at 32¼c.@32½c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, September delivery, at 32½c., and 14,000 bbls. Standard White, August, September and October delivery, on private terms, ℘ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 600 bbls. light Straw to White at 30½c.; 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 31¾c.; 2,500 bbls. Standard White, last half of August delivery, at 32¼c.; 1,000 bbls. Standard White, September and October delivery, on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Standard White, September to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,972 bbls.; and at Philadelphia, 1,600 bbls., making the aggregate receipts there for the week 14,830 bbls. The export clearances were 2,856 bbls. for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, has been more active at from 38c.@39c., with sales of equal to 3,000 cases, and Prime White at 39c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in request at 9½c. ℘ gallon. In cases it has been quoted at 15½c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 1,500 cases. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95, and for Refined $2 20, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $33 12½@$33 25, closing at about $33 20 for New Mess; $33@$33 50 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer, August, at $33 37½ ℘ bbl. Cutmeats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 290 packages at 14¼c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22¼c. for Bagged Hams, ℘ ℔. Bacon is quiet but firm; sales 125 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16¼c.@16¾c. ℘ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 570 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@20½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¾c.@18c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ℘ ℔. Also 250 tierces Prime Steam, August delivery, buyer, at 20c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams are in demand at $25@$30 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are in request at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ ℔	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ℘ ℔	34 @36
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ℘ ℔	25 @27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ ℔	38 @40
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ ℔	33 @37
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ ℔	21 @24
State and Western, Common, ℘ ℔	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ℘ ℔	15½@16
Factories, fair to good, ℘ ℔	14 @15
Factories, common, ℘ ℔	10 @12
Factories, skimmed, ℘ ℔	7 @11
Farm Dairies, extra, ℘ ℔	14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ ℔	12½@13½

RICE—Has been in fair request at steady prices. Carolina, $8 25@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 62½@$8, currency, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ℘ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90 by the invoice, ℘ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ℘ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ℘ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but steady at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—The main call has been for Calcutta Linseed, of which there have been sales reported of 4,000 bags at Boston at $2 10, and 2,000 bags here at $2 13@$2 15, gold, ℘ bushel, showing an easier market. Other articles have been dull and nominal.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including Honduras Deer, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 39c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 44c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@45c.; Chagres, 43c.@46c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 42c.@44c., gold, ℘ ℔.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@40c., currency. Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ℘ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@57½c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Cape, 45c.@50c. ℘ ℔.; Madras, each, 60c.@70c.; Patna, each, 42½c.@15c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in light demand, including Castile at 13c.@13¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ ℔.

SPICES—Have been sparingly dealt in, including Mace at $1 10@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 43c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Ginger at 11¼c., gold, ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—A very brisk demand has been noted for raw Sugars, chiefly for refining grades, and as holders have met the wants of buyers quite freely, prices have been without notable change. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,910 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at from 10¾c.@13¼c., chiefly fair to good refining at from 11¼c.@11⅜c.; also 1,281 boxes Havana, part at from 12¼c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅞c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ ℔. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ℘ ℔. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¼c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¼c.@15¼c. ℘ ℔. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been actively sought after at prices ranging from 14c.@16c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been fairly active, but the scarcity of prime stock has checked business. Prices have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 145,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12c.@12¼c.; also, 53,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18c.@20¼c., and 41,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@14c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted at former prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—All kinds have been rather less freely dealt in, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 425 hhds. Kentucky within our range; 281 cases new crop Connecticut Fillers and Seconds, part at 17½c.; 150 cases new crop Connecticut Wrappers, at 35c.@62½c.; 45 cases old crop Connecticut Fillers and Binders, at 10c.@14c.; and 120 bales Havana, in job lots, at from 95c.@$1 10 ℘ ℔. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10½c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13c.@16½c. ℘ ℔. Seed Leaf, thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@40c. for new crop, ℘ ℔. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—First Cut, 70c.@80c. Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℘ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@50c., in bond, ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and a shade firmer, at from $1 10½@$1 12, chiefly at $1 11 ℘ gallon; sales, 365 bbls.; receipts, 343 bbls.

WOOL—A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for desirable lots of domestic, and with moderate supplies available, prices have been quoted steady.

Prices Current of Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ℘ ℔.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
¾ and ¼ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@48
Unwashed fleeces	28@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@22
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	30@33
Unwashed white fleece	25@28
Black fleece	22@28
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	24@30
Spring Clip, S	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	23@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ℘ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@33
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	40@43
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	38@48
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been noted, but rates have been quoted easier and irregular. For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d.; 60 bales Sea Island do. at ⅜d. ℘ ℔.; 5,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. by sail, and 2s. 6d. by steamer, ℘ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8½d.@8¾d., closing at 8¾d. ℘ bushel; 450 bales Hops, by steamer, at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; 450 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 9,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For London, 7,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 2d.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℘ bushel; 700 bbls. Resin at 2s. ℘ 280 ℔s., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For Bristol, a British bark, with 27,00 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Dublin, a North German bark, with 3,100 quarters Wheat at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, direct, a British ship with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Genoa, 100 bbls. Resin at 3s. 10½d. ℘ 280 ℔s.; 15 tons Logwood, on private terms; 150 bbls. Glassware at 20c. ℘ cubic foot; and 300 cases Petroleum at 30c. ℘ case.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, PEEP SHOW MAN, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SIXTEEN-STRING-JACK, THREE FAST MEN, &c. Leading characters by Miss Kate Fisher.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

London is excited over a second "gunpowder plot." Yesterday during the sessions of the houses of Parliament, much commotion was caused by a loud explosion, and the discovery of a tin case which had contained powder.

The Empress EUGENIE intends to spend three months in Turkey and Egypt.

It is again reported, this time by the French cable, that all the Carlist bands in Spain have dissolved, that the leaders are discouraged, and that the movement is ended.

The difficulties between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, it is reported, will soon be settled.

GENERAL.

Information was received at Washington yesterday that a Cuban expedition composed of about 250 men, which left a point on the coast of Florida on the 4th inst., had arrived in Cuba. Direct news from the island was not received. Mail advices were to Aug. 1. They consist principally of war statistics, from which some idea can be formed of the present condition of both factions.

Ex-President JOHNSON'S election to the United States Senate from Tennessee is considered certain. The dispatches state that it is probable that twenty-five out of the thirty-five East Tennessee members of the Legislature will support him.

It now seems that J. D. CRESSWELL, of Edgefield, S. C., was not killed in a duel, as before reported. He was charged with the seduction of a young lady in South Carolina, and while on his way home, accompanied by his brother CHARLES, was met by some friends of the lady and shot. GEORGE B. and JAMES ADDISON, who have been suspected, surrendered themselves to the authorities yesterday.

A serious riot occurred in Mobile on Thursday evening, during the progress of an out-door meeting of the Republicans to celebrate their victory in the Congressional District. The fighting was between whites and blacks, and, from the accounts received, it is not clear which class was to blame. The result of the conflict was: three negroes killed and five wounded, and seven white men injured.

A barber named SCHUPKEZEL, living in Mascoutah, Ill., was brutally murdered in a saloon on Wednesday afternoon by HENRY GALTH, a butcher.

SINGMAN and CHOY-CHEW, the Chinese merchants now in Chicago, had a reception at the Sherman House on Friday evening, which was fully attended. They will leave for New-York on Monday night.

The store of SAMUEL C. ANDERSON, of Reeds Ferry, near Concord, N. H., was entered on Thursday night, the safe moved thirty feet and dumped into a cellar, then blown open and robbed of $1,200. Thirty-five hundred dollars in Government bonds were left in the safe.

Mr. E. SWINTON, an estimable citizen of Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., was shot dead by a drunken pedler named WARREN FELLOWS on Thursday night. The latter was badly wounded by the son of Mr. SWINTON, and his recovery is not expected.

At the last session of the American Dental Association at Saratoga, yesterday, a resolution was introduced favoring the admittance of women to full membership in subordinate associations. The Association refused to adopt it, but laid it on the table as a "matter beyond its jurisdiction."

Our Washington special states that the counterfeiting of the revenue stamps is carried on to such an extent that the Department is thinking of recalling the whole of the present issue, changing the designs and having the work, now done by contract in various parts of the country, carried on solely under Government supervision.

The truth of the report that JAY COOKE & Co. had advanced money on whisky destroyed by the Philadelphia fire is denied by that firm.

Reports of Indian outrages in Arizona are continually received. A dispatch states that in one county alone since the 1st of January the Indians have stolen 1,690 head of cattle, and have murdered 52 citizens, wounded 18, and taken two into captivity.

Great expectations are entertained by the astronomers, and many others who are not astronomers, to-day. At Des Moines, according to a dispatch, twelve of the former class, with eleven telescopes in position, are ready to see all that can be seen of the eclipse. Last evening there were indications of a storm, and it was feared that satisfactory observations could not be made.

Corn is suffering in parts of Virginia from the drought; and the crops in portions of Georgia are suffering from rain.

At a meeting of the anti-coal monopoly organization in Buffalo last evening, resolutions were adopted recommending the abolition of the tariff on coal, and denouncing the coal monopolies. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress for the abolition of the duty on foreign coal.

By the arrival of the steamship *Cleopatra*, Mexican intelligence bearing capital date of July 22 is at hand. Our correspondent deals at length with the accident that befell President JUAREZ while sailing on Lake Lexcoco, and gives some particulars in regard to a massacre of Americans at Tuxpan. The usual selection of miscellaneous news is part of the letter.

The new Republican organization called the Union Republican Central Committee, held an adjourned meeting last evening, and issued an address to the Republicans of the City and State, setting forth the causes that have led to the present movement, and detailing the corrupt practices of the Twenty-second-street organization.

An ex-officer of the Confederate army named JOHN H. PRATT, was arrested in this City on Thursday on the charge of having been engaged in a riot and murder at Jeffersonville, Texas, in October last, in which an ex-Union officer and three colored men were killed.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, and after considerable discussion they decided to abandon the investigation into the late altercation between Justice HOGAN and Mr. VAN NESS, railway agent at Castle Garden.

Work will begin on the new Post Office in City Hall Park on Monday next.

The examination of General THOMAS W. EGAN on the charge of presenting fraudulent Weighmasters' pay rolls was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

A lady belonging to fashionable society appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, and charged one of her lady acquaintances with having embezzled a letter left for her by a mail carrier.

The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department advise consumers to be economical of water.

The Lights and Shadows of the Income Tax.

All taxes are unpopular. A new tax, till we are accustomed to it, is specially unpopular. The tax upon incomes is to Americans a comparatively new and unfamiliar burden, and therefore seems to be the least acceptable.

It yields, however, from fifty to sixty millions of dollars yearly. Could that amount of money be raised in any other more acceptable way? That is a large sum of money to take out of people's pockets, and we doubt if any method could be invented for making people enjoy the abstraction. Is there any more equitable tax levied? It weighs upon profits, upon surplus, and not upon necessities; upon capital rather than upon labor. It weighs upon the tax-payer in proportion to his means of supporting it, and in this respect is far more equitable than the Customs revenue which bears upon families almost entirely irrespective of their resources. A house-holder on an income of $2,000 a year, pays nearly as much duty upon what he consumes in his family, per head, as Mr. ASTOR. If a man is prosperous his income tax increases; if he is unfortunate it diminishes. He is only required to pay the more when he can best afford to pay the more. It is complained that the taxables sometimes make false returns, or by collusion with unfaithful officers, evade their fair share of this burden. One of our contemporaries gave a list of wealthy citizens whose returns did not correspond with their reputed means.

Some of these cases received satisfactory explanations; doubtless all were susceptible of explanation. But whether they were or not, has any system of taxation been yet devised which crafty avarice will not sometimes succeed in evading? And has any system been invented for raising so considerable a revenue which admits of being so righteously executed?

The taxable who makes a false return commits a criminal act, but the chief sinner is the agent of the Government who permits it. He has the means in his hands of knowing every man's income with substantial accuracy. If the Government fails to select faithful agents it certainly will not receive all the revenue that is its due either from customs or from whisky or from tobacco, any more than it will from income. If it does select faithful agents, there is no tax through which the percentage of waste from fraud or error need be so inconsiderable. This the experience of England has demonstrated, and it is to-day the main secret of England's financial credit.

We have then in the income tax the two great, transcending merits of a tax combined, the maximum of revenue with the minimum of burden and the minimum of waste.

But it is inquisitive, say some. It is inquisitive to the extent necessary to ascertain what share of the public burden the taxable is competent to carry. That knowledge is necessary for the protection of the great mass of the community, who are otherwise liable to have their burdens unequally distributed. The knowledge required to tax justly certainly cannot be deemed excessive; we go further, and say that it cannot be dispensed with, and our chief complaint against most other methods of taxation is, that they are applied without knowledge, and, therefore, without sufficient regard to the resources of the tax-payer. Besides, we see no good reason, except in rare and exceptional cases, why a person should object to disclosing his income, unless he desires to obtain a credit which he does not deserve, and is, therefore, likely to abuse. That is a class we need not go out of our way to protect.

The publicity given to the returns is offensive and objectionable, but it grows out of a propensity of the Press to personal gossip which the public delights in, and which, therefore, the public must pay for. It would be difficult to put any legal penalties upon this sort of publicity, without removing a salutary check upon collusion between the tax-payers and unfaithful Collectors.

In view of all these considerations, had not those parties who pay income tax and who, of course, furnish all the malcontents, better reflect whether they are likely to be provided with any more agreeable way of raising fifty or sixty millions of dollars, and if not whether they had not better do what they can to reconcile themselves and their neighbors to its continuance? They may go further and fare worse.

The Hudson Bay Territory.

Notwithstanding a great deal of grumbling about the cost of colonies, the British Government nurses the new-born Canadian Confederation with uncommon generosity. It guarantees the many millions of dollars which are to be absorbed in the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, giving Canada proper a Winter highway to the Atlantic. And the House of Commons has approved a proposal to indorse a loan of a million and a half, wherewith to pay the Hudson Bay Company for the rights and territory which it cedes to the Dominion. The wisdom of this liberality in the matter of guarantees may be open to doubt. It has the effect of stimulating the united Colonies to incur expenditures that are justified neither by their available resources nor by their commercial necessities. But the generosity of the parent State in assuming liabilities for colonies which a powerful party propose to cut adrift, is notable, to say the least.

The worst of the business is that one liability necessitates another. Great Britain helps Canada to acquire the vast territory over which an association of fur traders has exercised sovereignty. But what will Canada do with the territory when she obtains it? For more than half the year it is absolutely inaccessible, and for all the year it is practically inaccessible, except by way of Minnesota. Conscious of the weakness of depending upon another country for access to the largest part of its own domain, Canada intends to construct a road, here by wagon, there by water, from Fort William westward. But corduroy roads are a sorry link to bind together widely-separated communities. There must be a railroad, or the Hudson Bay Territory will be held with great difficulty. Now, a railroad implies a further Canadian loan, and that again will call for another exercise of Imperial munificence.

Tennessee and its Moral.

The election of SENTER to the Governorship of Tennessee takes no one by surprise. Without any pretence to regularity of nomination, he was known to be the original choice of a majority of the members of the Republican Convention which was roughly broken up by the friends of his opponent. The active support given him by BROWNLOW and other of the old leaders of the Tennessee Unionists further indicated the strength of his hold upon the Republican Party, and the folly of those who insisted upon identifying him with the Democrats. His declarations in favor of restoring the franchise to those whom local law had made politically helpless, of course secured him the votes of the enfranchised Democrats. But this circumstance did not make him a Democratic candidate, nor does it make his election a Democratic triumph. He took the field as a Republican; he declared himself, throughout the canvass, a cordial supporter of President GRANT and his policy; he rested the vindication of his position in part upon its justice and in part upon its agreement with the position assumed by the Chicago Convention and by more recent Republican organizations; and he committed himself unequivocally to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the establishment of political equality between white and black. What more could be expected of him?

The defeated candidate, STOKES, was self-nominated. His only political peculiarity, as compared with SENTER, was the advocacy of continued proscription, which a majority of the leading Republicans, and the more influential Republican journals of the State have deprecated as the fruitful source of mischief. In all other respects, politically, the two candidates were essentially identical. And personally there was not much to choose between them. Each tried to outdo the other in vilification and abuse. Taking either at the estimate of his opponent, we may conclude that in respect of personal unfitness they were well matched. Personalities and ruffianism in the midst of political excitement are not confined to Tennessee. But they have flourished there always at election times, and never more than in the contest just ended. Of neither the successful nor the defeated candidate has the State cause to be proud.

The Legislature has ceased to be Republican,—or rather that class of Republicans who have for some years controlled it are no longer a majority. The influence of SENTER over those whom his supporters have elected, his fidelity to his pledges and their devotion to first principles, will be tested when the Fifteenth Amendment is brought up for ratification. We shall then know whether the imputations upon SENTER'S integrity are correct or not; and in the interim he has a right to ask for suspension of judgment. Equally premature is it to speculate upon the chances of ANDREW JOHNSON'S election to the Senate. BROWNLOW, who does nothing by halves, vows that that shall not happen with his consent; nor will it happen at all if the Stokes-Senter war be not persisted in by their respective friends. At any rate, whatever be the precise party complexion of the Legislature, STOKES is quite as responsible as SENTER for the division which has enabled the Democrats to acquire any advantage they now possess. SENTER was first in the field, and STOKES initiated the Republican split.

The error of the Tennessee Republicans began with their failure to present regular candidates. The upsetting of the Nashville Convention was not a reason for tolerating self-nominations. If ruffianism prevented satisfactory action at that time, they were in duty bound to effect another organization, and finish in proper order the work they knew to be necessary. Had this step been taken, both SENTER and STOKES would have been compelled to submit to the party choice. Harmony might have been secured by setting both aside, and a regular ticket would have enabled the party to preserve its unity and perpetuate Republican control of State affairs. If that control has been impaired it is because the party permitted itself to be made the football of selfish and unscrupulous men. They preferred their own ends to the welfare of the party or the peace and prosperity of the State, and division and disaster are the result.

The moral will have its use if it incite the Republicans of Mississippi and Texas to devise measures for preventing a repetition of the blunder. In both, the same condition of party affairs exists which has operated so mischievously in Tennessee. Texas has two Republican candidates—one self-nominated, the other nominated by a Convention representing only a fraction of the State. sippi, again, has two Republican organizations, with no immediate prospect of consolidation. Unless honest counsels prevail, and cliques and office-hunters be compelled to yield to the will of a reunited party, the Democrats will hold the balance of power, as they have held it in Tennessee, and the strife and recrimination which have marked the Tennessee contest, will be reënacted. The masses of the party have the power of averting dissensions if they choose to exercise it. And there is no excuse for their not exercising it in Mississippi, where the entire party stands upon the platform on which SENTER has been elected.

Sing Sing.

It is evident that we must have some intelligent and effective reform in the conduct of our State Prison at Sing Sing. The affairs of the prison are constantly kept before the public by the occurrence of disgraceful incidents in its management, which indicate the existence of error and wrong in its system. Now we hear of the death of a prisoner by some shocking and cruel punishment;—now, of murderous outbreak and organized revolts on the part of the convicts;—now, of unnecessary tyranny and then of inexplicable imbecility, on the part of officers and keepers;—we are constantly hearing of the escape of culprits; and at times it would appear that there is such demoralization as must frustrate, in great part, the objects of the institution.

In various forms, the subject was before the Legislature at its last session. Governor HOFFMAN called special attention to it in his annual message, and several documents were printed, such as the report of the Inspector of State Prisons, the report of the Prison Association and the reports of select and regular committees of the Assembly, which furnished suggestions for legislation. But nothing was done except upon a single point of detail;—we refer to the abolition of the punishment known as the "shower-bath," after the killing of young DEAN through its agency.

The presentment of the Grand Jury of Westchester County on the condition and affairs of the prison, has been called forth by the latest prison revolt. A hasty report on a matter involving so many profound considerations—legal, moral and humanitarian—from a number of men who have given it no special attention or study, was not likely to be of much value; but this presentment is worth even less than might be expected from an ordinarily intelligent Grand Jury. The grand jurors visited the prison, and examined various parties connected with its management. While they were about the business they might have taken a hint from the law passed by the Legislature last Winter, permitting persons accused of crime to testify in their own cases; and might have made such investigations among the prisoners themselves as would have thrown light upon the evidence furnished by the officers. As the result of their inquiry regarding the escape of convicts, they come to the conclusion that this demoralizing evil can only be prevented by largely increasing the prison guard; and that this increase is demanded, we are convinced by the fact that it has been repeatedly urged by the prison authorities, as well as by the various Legislative Committees, and official and unofficial bodies who have of late years examined the discipline at Sing Sing. We trust that the Legislature will either make a provision in this direction at the next session, or will provide for the decrease of the number of prisoners, by removing a portion of them elsewhere,—as recommended by the Governor in a special message last April.

In dealing with the late revolt the Grand Jury, though "unable to ascertain any definite reason" for it, put forth three propositions as to the causes of the frequent outbreaks at Sing Sing. One cause, in their opinion, is the "sweeping changes of officers, and especially of keepers, with every change of political power." Upon this point we entirely agree with them; and yet it is a fact that of the two revolts that have taken place during the present year one occurred under the experienced officers of the last gubernatorial term, and the other under the functionaries appointed by the present Executive. Another cause of revolt, in their opinion, is the *abolition* of various punishments formerly permitted; and reference is especially made to the abolition of the "shower-bath," which was "greatly dreaded by the convicts." But the first revolt of this year occurred while the shower-bath was still in vogue, and there had been many previous revolts while all its terrors were constantly held before the prisoners. The Legislative Committee which examined this particular point last Winter gave a judgment directly opposite to that of the Grand Jury, by saying that the infliction of such cruel punishments as the shower-bath was one of the *principal causes* of the repeated outbreaks at the State Prison. The Committee also gave it as their belief, after examination, that the punishment of showering was brutal, inhuman, disgraceful, murderous and unnecessary, and ought not to be tolerated in any case. One hundred prisoners were showered last year; but outbreaks and mutinies were not thereby prevented.

The third and last cause of revolt mentioned by the Grand Jury is—*mirabile dictu!* the "influence of the Prison Association," which leads to a false public sympathy with the convicts, and thus encourages a mutinous disposition in them. Nothing could better show how little study the Grand Jury were able to give to the subject of their presentment, and how little they knew even of the elements of a question which has been the subject of the most profound thought and elaborate investigation on the part of many of the best and greatest minds of the present century. It is not worth while, however, to argue the case with men who should have lived before JOHN HOWARD was born, and who entertain ideas that are opposed by practical experience, and have been repudiated by everybody who has examined the terms of prison discipline.

It is imperatively necessary that the Legislature should adopt some comprehensive and effective measures, not only regarding Sing Sing, but regarding the prison system of the State. It is beyond doubt that we need, and must have, at least one more State prison, and there can be no doubt of the necessity of such reforms in the management of this class of institutions as will enable us to secure the ends for which they are established.

The Administration and the Debt.

It is not surprising that the opposition journals which, pending the November election, indorsed the famous Delmar "deficiency" of one hundred and fifty-four millions in the revenues of the late fiscal year, should now essay to impair the force of the actual financial situation and the reform and debt-paying measures of the new Administration. But the facts are against them; and for the sake of the public credit, which all parties ought to respect, all but facts should be excluded from the discussion.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S monthly schedules of the situation of the public debt of all descriptions are not only comprehensive and thoroughly candid, but they are immeasurably more complete than those of his predecessors. We presume our neighbors had the whole schedule for the 1st of August before them while attempting to deny its comparative results, by a gross and unfair transposition of figures. If so, they ought at least to concede that no concealments were made either as to the direct or war debt of the United States, or the indirect or contingent obligations of the Government advanced to the Pacific Roads. In this schedule the Secretary caused to be audited and the total to be added to the direct debt, the overdue coupons of May and July not presented for payment to the close of July. Had he been ambitious of forcing his balance as to the decrease of the debt since the 4th March, he might, by suppressing or even according to the former practice, omitting this item, have brought out a result nearly ten millions ($9,776,825) more favorable than is shown at the foot of the schedule.

The "deficiency" theory of $154,000,000, indorsed by the organs of the opposition in October last, resulted, at the close of the fiscal year, in a "surplus" varying from forty-six to fifty millions of dollars—the fourth quarter being as yet officially incomplete. Taking the lowest figure, the blunder of Mr. DELMAR is just $200,000,000. The latest tables make the revenues of the year $376,896,000, and the expenditures $329,404,000—surplus, applicable to the public debt, $47,492,000. How far this surplus appears to have been actually applied may be thus illustrated:

	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1869.
Outstanding war debt	$2,562,417,409	$2,531,344,061
Old stocks outstanding	27,002,000	27,022,000
Gold notes outstanding	17,678,640	30,489,640
Interest accrued	51,629,212	47,447,311
Total in gross	$2,658,747,261	$2,636,302,012
Gold in Treasury	99,914,106	110,203,313
Balance	$2,558,833,155	$2,526,129,699
Currency in Treasury	27,377,751	37,097,819
Balance	$2,531,455,404	$2,489,002,880

These figures show the application of $31,073,346 to the reduction of the outstanding obligations of the Government, and a net difference in favor of 1869 in the other Treasury items of $11,379,178, making together $42,452,524, in addition to which $7,200,000 in Gold was paid out of the revenues of the year for the Alaska purchase.

Now, as to the denial that the new Administration have materially reduced the public debt since the 4th of March last. The official figures show the reduction of the direct debt of the United States, in the five months, to be $43,896,523, of which $27,042,737 in gold-bearing five-twenty bonds have been purchased for the sinking fund, and a net difference of $16,853,786 in favor of the August over the March schedule, appears in the other items of debt. If it be said that the loans of the United States, bearing currency interest, to the Pacific Roads, are not included, (being the indirect or contingent debt of the Government,) the difference between the issues of the loans when Mr. BOUTWELL came into office, $53,937,000 and the present total of $60,860,320 may be deducted from the above increase, $6,923,320, and still leave $36,973,203 in favor of the new Administration.

The address of the Republican Committee No. 3, which we publish this morning, does not give a very encouraging account of the operations of the Republican Commitees No. 1 and No. 2. There seems to be something very rotten about our City politics, and it is time for Messrs. PIERREPONT and GRINNELL and JONES and CORNELL, and gentlemen who are in a position to settle the canons of the Republican Church, to give this subject their attention.

An election is coming off this Fall, and they cannot afford to have the ballot box fouled, as it was last year, through the treachery of officers belonging to their own party.

Business men would have little difficulty in detecting the error which occurred in transcribing the amounts of imports from Paris, which appeared in the TIMES yesterday. The figures represent francs, not dollars.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

It is now definitely announced that the regular season at this theatre will commence on the 16th inst., under Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S management, with a comedy by Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, which has never been represented in this City. The list of Mr. DALY'S company, a number of whom will appear in the opening piece, includes the following well-known names: Mesdames F. S. Chanfrau, Clara Jennings, G. H. Gilbert and M. Wilkins; Misses Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport and M. Longmore; Messrs. E. L. Davenport, G. H. Clarke, George Holland, J. B. Polk, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis and W. Davidge. The theatre has been newly decorated, so far as was necessary; the stage has been to some extent enlarged, and a new ventilating apparatus has been introduced, which, it is hoped, will rid the front of the house from its worst inconvenience. A quantity of fresh scenery is to be supplied by two competent artists, one of whom is Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, whose excellent works are already familiar to the public. A new play, performed by a newly-gathered company, under a new management, will certainly be sufficient to excite the curiosity and interest of the theatrical community.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The last performance of "East Lynne" at this establishment will be given this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. In the evening "Lucretia Borgia" and "Handy Andy" will be represented, and for Monday next we are promised "The Green Bushes."

One or two peddlers did a brisk business yesterday on the streets, selling colored glasses for observing the eclipse to-day. They were of various shades, some of them being dark enough to make the eclipse total even in this latitude.

WASHINGTON.

Counterfeit Revenue Stamps—Reports from Arkansas—The Cotton Crop—Customs Receipts—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

The internal revenue officials here are considerably troubled at the counterfeiting of the Department stamps, which, it appears, is being carried on to a very large extent. The detective officers of the bureau recently seized a large quantity of stamps so artistically executed as, it is said, to be fully equal to the genuine ones. It is believed that this nefarious work has been going on for some time, and that the Government is thereby daily losing large sums of money. The experts of the Department recommend as the only sure means of prevention, that the whole of the present issue of stamps be recalled as soon as possible; that the designs be changed, and that the work which is now done by contract in various parts of the country, be carried on solely under Government supervision.

THE ARKANSAS COTTON CROP.

A gentleman who was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Chicago writes to this city from Arkansas that the crops in that State never looked better, and the price of the staple cotton was never so good except during the war. He believes every acre of land in cotton this year will net $75. The freedmen are all cropping this year, and the greater number of them will have from $800 to $1,500 apiece from the crops, estimating the price of cotton at 25 cents per pound.

IMPROVED DROP-LETTER BOXES.

Several inventors and others have recently submitted to the Postmaster-General models of what they claim to be improved drop-letter street boxes for adoption by the Department. One of these inventions has fallen into the hands of one or two speculators, who have brought a Baltimore lawyer here to expatiate on its merits and endeavor to secure its approval by the Post Office authorities.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 6.

REVENUE DECISION.

The subject of taxing manufacturers of shingles on sales, which has been before the Revenue Bureau lately, has been decided in favor of exempting the same, in accordance with the ruling of Ex-Commissioner ROLLINS. The point raised by the Assessors in the case was, that when shingles are sawed out, they are completed and ready for consumption, and, therefore, are manufactured lumber. But the Bureau exempts boards and laths from tax precisely in this condition, because they may yet pass through second hands before they are completed or manufactured. The Commissioner thought the distinction too fine to be justly made, and therefore confirmed the previous ruling.

MADAGASCAR DUTIES.

The Department of State has been informed that a reduction in tariff on the importation of rum has taken place in Madagascar. It was formerly rated at thirty-three, now at ten per cent. Another reduction has taken place in export duties. All Madagascar produce brought into Tallane for the purpose of trying the chances of the market, is to pay ten per cent., and if sold for exportation, ten per cent. export rates; but all produce bought in the interior and sent to Tamatav for shipment to foreign ports, is not subject to *octroi*, and pays only ten per cent. export duty as regulated by treaties.

SPANISH NAVIGATION DUTIES.

The United States Consulate at Valencia informs the Department of State that the Spanish navigation dues of November last have been modified. The tax on tonnage discharging dues imposed on shipping will be divided into three heads: First, coasting, properly so called, or the navigation between Spanish ports in the Peninsula, Balearic and Canary Islands, and the penal possession in Africa. Second, the navigation between the above-mentioned ports and all nations of Europe, including the coast of Asia in the Mediterranean, and of Africa, in said sea, and in the Atlantic as far as Cape Magador; and, thirdly, the navigation between the Spanish ports and those of the rest of the globe not mentioned above. Vessels employed in the first kind of trade will continue the dues already established by the decree of Nov. 22, 1868, namely, 3 reals, (15 cents,) per ton discharged, and 2 reals, (10 cents,) a head per passenger. Ships engaged in the third kind of trade will also pay the same dues as ordered by the decree of November, namely, 10 reals, (50 cents,) per ton discharged, and 5 reals, (25 cents,) for passengers. Ships employed in the second kind of trade will henceforth pay 5 reals, (25 cents,) per ton discharged, and 10 reals, (50 cents,) per passenger.

REVENUE AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Under the present arrangement of transferring Supervisors of Internal Revenue from one district to another, the Commissioner has decided to assign Supervisor IRA M. HARRISON, of New-Jersey, to temporary duties in West Virginia, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into internal revenue affairs in that State.

A FORTUNATE BONDHOLDER.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department recently, in which the writer says he had $3,300 worth of five-twenty bonds, which he had in the ash hole of his bacon-house for safe-keeping. His wife not being aware of the fact, kindled a fire to smoke some bacon, and the bonds were reduced to a cinder. They came to the Redemption Bureau to-day to be exchanged in so dilapidated a condition as to almost defy identification, but the experts of the Treasury have managed to paste the charred bits together so as to make out the amount without loss to the owner, who will in a few days receive equal value in bonds of more promising appearance.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the customs receipts from July 24 to the 31st, inclusive, at the ports named:

Boston	$329,891
New-York	2,389,000
Philadelphia	162,699
Baltimore	362,720
New-Orleans, July 10 to 24	99,829
San Francisco	429,520
Total	$3,773,659

ARMY.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant Burbank, of the Fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant Von Schrock is assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to report to General Howard. The resignation of First Lieutenant Wagmire, of the First Cavalry, has been accepted by the President; also of First Lieutenants John Murphy and Moberley, from the cavalry. Captain Joseph Gebray and First Lieutenant Whiting are detailed for recruiting service, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service in New-York City, for assignment to duty.

NAVY.

Admiral Dahlgren will sever his official connection with the Ordnance Bureau, as its Chief, on Tuesday next, on which day he will assume command of the Navy-yard here, in place of Admiral Poor, who takes command of our squadron in Cuban waters, *vice* Admiral Hoff. Second Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenburg is ordered to duty as Assistant to the Inspector of Machinery at the New-York Navy-yard.

A Cuban Hero in Wisconsin—His Reminiscences.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, Aug. 4.

Yesterday evening a poor, dilapidated-looking fellow put in appearance at the station-house and asked for a night's lodging and a mouthful to eat. He lived, he said, in the vicinity of Portage City. He fought three years for Uncle Sam, and this giving him rather a liking for war's alarums, he determined some three months since to go and fight for Cuban independence. He tried to enlist in Portage and then in Milwaukee and Chicago, but finding no opportunity, he sold a silver watch and all of his spare clothing down even to the last shirt but that he had on, and started for New-York. He found no difficulty in enlisting in New-York, and for about ten days he and a squad of half a dozen were well fed, well drank, and well tramped. After the vicissitudes of a campaign, he found himself in an inclosure and under guard of United States troops. The six weeks that he was at work for Cuba, he tells us, were exciting enough, but there was more hard and mean work done than in a similar campaign in the old army. There was no head to anything, and everybody seemed to do just as he pleased. Discharged without money and in rags, the Cuban has managed by begging and appeals to sympathy, to get back as far as this city last night, and left for Portage this morning. He said he had enough of Cuba, and was perfectly satisfied to come home and to take a hand at harvesting, to get back where he was before the Cuban excitement carried him off. The patriot said that he met some six men from Wisconsin in the Cuban field, one from La Crosse, one from Milwaukee, one from Eau Claire, and the others without a local habitation, but from the pineries. The fire still burned in their bosoms, and they told him that if they could manage to get the oath they had taken over their heads in some way, they should go to Cuba the first chance.

THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY.

How to Observe It—Government Expeditions to the Sun—Unusual Phenomena Predicted.

The eclipse of the sun to-day, whose phenomena we have already fully described, commences, as observed from this City, at 5:12 P. M., and ends at 7:9 P. M. It will be the third and last of the obscurations of the great luminary visible on the Atlantic coast during the present century. The first of these occurred about half an hour before noon, on June 16, 1806, when the centre of the shadow, then 150 miles wide, passed from Albany to Boston, and caused a "totality," of five minutes' duration. This eclipse will return for the fourth time on July 29, 1878, when, it is believed, the shadow will pass from British Columbia, over Colorado and Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico. The second occurred on Nov. 30, 1834. It was total in part of Kansas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; at Beaufort in the last State, where it was central, the duration of the totality was 1m. 49.6 sec., or only a little more than a third of that here, in June, 1806. The next return of this eclipse will take place next year on Dec. 22, 1870, when it will be total in the south of Europe, near Cadiz, Gibraltar, Constantinople, and in the Island of Sicily.

Another eclipse is to take place May 28, 1900. The eclipse to-day will be central in part of Alaska and British Columbia, of our Territories, Montana and Dakota, and of the six States, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina; and total (but not central) in the northeast extremities of Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee and South Carolina, and on the southwest part of Minnesota. The duration of totality will be longest (almost four minutes) where the eclipse will be central at noon, near Mt. St. Elias. The eclipse will diminish from its totality in proportion as we advance north or south of this line.

In this City, where the event occurs at such a late hour in the day, and only five-sixths of the sun will be covered, there will be but little disturbance of ordinary pursuits in consequence of it. The men of science anxious to observe it are generally gathered at points where the eclipse will be total.

"EXPEDITIONS TO THE SUN."

The following is a brief account of the organization and *personnel* of the various Government expeditions sent out to make observations on the eclipse:

The Naval Observatory of the United States, under the superintendence of Commodore SANDS, will have all of its professors, assistants and instruments engaged in making observations of the great event. Professor ASAPH HALL was some time since dispatched to Alaska with some of the best instruments ever manufactured, including the achromatic lens telescopes; and, although some fears were at one time entertained that certain delays which had occurred would prevent the arrival of the party at the desired point, they were dispelled by dispatches received yesterday.

Professors W. F. HARKNES and J. R. EASTMAN were dispatched to Des Moines, Iowa. They arrived there some time since, and notwithstanding there has been much unfavorable weather, they have, by a series of observations and telegraphic time signals from the Naval Observatory here, fixed their location with the most exact precision. Professor SAMUEL NEWCOMB is also in the vicinity of Des Moines, but, if we are correctly informed, not directly connected with the former party.

Dr. EDWARD CURTIS, U. S. A., of the Medical Museum, a photographic expert of rare ability, has been detailed to accompany Professors HARKNESS and EASTMAN. He has the large equatorial instrument which has been loaned by the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and a complete photographic apparatus, peculiarly adapted to the object in view. This apparatus was experimented with here prior to the starting of the party, when several excellent photographs of the sun were taken, it being found that a narrow aperture in an opaque cover thrown rapidly over the object glass by a spring, admitted light a sufficient length of time to produce the photograph.

The special attention of Professor HARKNESS will be given to observations with the spectroscope, an instrument which, though not altogether new, was used for the first time in connection with observations of the Asiatic eclipse of last year. Professor EASTMAN will make meteorological as well as other observations, while the attention of Professor NEWCOMB will be directed to the observation of the corona, and the observation of stars in the vicinity of the sun.

At the Observatory, Professor YARNELL will be in charge of the observations, and the entire remaining force will be assigned to duty of some kind. Mr. BARDWELL, one of the aids, has been sent to Bristol, Tenn., with the necessary instruments and assistants.

In all these experiments special orders have been given that each observer shall report direct to the Naval Observatory without any comparison or notes.

In addition to all these preparations by Commodore SANDS and his assistants, Professor J. H. C. COFFIN, the Senior Professor of the Navy and Superintendent of the National Almanac, is at Burlington, Iowa, in charge of a party from the Bureau of Navigation, a special appropriation for this expedition having been made by Congress. Professor COFFIN, in March last, at the request of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, prepared, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, a pamphlet containing suggestions for the observations of the eclipse, which has been very extensively circulated, and will, no doubt, do much to systematize the observations throughout the country to-day.

The Coast Survey Office, too, has not been idle, and competent astronomers from this establishment have been sent to various places on the line of the eclipse.

Professor WINLOCK, the director of the observatory at Harvard College, has his instruments at Shelbyville, Ky.

An expedition from Hamilton College, New-York, fitted out by the liberality of EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, is stationed near Des Moines with very complete apparatus. This expedition will, while not neglecting other matters, make its principal object the investigation of certain questions regarding the physical constitution of the sun and its envelopes.

Various other parties from the different observatories and colleges have taken positions along the line of the eclipse, and every instrument that can, will be made available at the fixed observatories outside of the line of the total eclipse.

Several leading astronomers of Europe have taken their positions, and the result of their observations will, no doubt, prove of great value. There is, therefore, every prospect that the sun will to-day be the "observed of all observers."

Our paper to-morrow will point out some of the phenomena, which should command the attention of the general observer with interesting facts and incidents in connection with the event.

OBSERVATIONS IN THIS LATITUDE.

Observers hereabouts will be compelled to content themselves with gazing at all that can be seen of the eclipse from this point of view. Many will look through smoked glass in the old-fashioned style, and many will doubtless avail themselves of the suggestion of the correspondent of a contemporary, who advises observers to take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass. This simple process was suggested by the familiar circum-

stance that the light spots in the shadows, during a solar eclipse, take the shape of the luminous portions of the sun's disk; and the perforated card has been used with perfect success.

The following circumstances of the eclipse have been carefully computed for the latitude and longitude of the New-York City Hall, but they will also be found sufficiently accurate for places within a few miles of the City. The computations were made at the University of the City of New-York, by members of the Junior Class, as part of their astronomical course. But the results obtained by the class were verified by the independent computations of the Professor of Astronomy, using first, the same process taught to the class, and secondly, the formulæ and constants published in the *American Nautical Almanac*. The two different methods gave results agreeing within four and a half seconds of time, which is far within the limits of accuracy with which it is practicable to predict an eclipse, on account of the unavoidable errors of the solar and lunar tables employed in the prediction. The results obtained are: Beginning of eclipse, 5 hours 12″ 39′,; greatest obscuration, 6 hours 8″ 39′; end of eclipse, 7 hours 0″ 46′, P. M., City Hall, mean time—the sun's diameter being divided into twelve digits, ten and six-tenths digits will be covered at greatest obscuration. Where the observer's position is sufficiently elevated to overcome the obstructions produced by the surrounding buildings, and by the Palisade Heights in the west, he may see the sun entirely free from the moon's disk, about five minutes before the setting of that point of the sun's limb at which the last contact with the moon's limb takes place.

AN EARTHQUAKE PREDICTED.

Somebody down in the neighborhood of Cairo, Ill., says a Cincinnati paper, is trying to get up a side show, in the shape of an earthquake, that he says is to accompany the eclipse. We do not, as a general thing, like these outside performances, even when they are inside, as earthquakes generally are; but while we are doing a little free advertising in this line we will give him the opportunity to puff his enterprise, as follows:

"The occurrence of the great and disastrous earthquake in South America, in the month of August, last year, by which seven cities on the Pacific coast were shaken down and overwhelmed by the tidal wave, and thirty thousand people lost their lives, was at or about the same time of the total eclipse of the sun in the southern hemisphere, showing an apparent connection between the two occurrences. The philosophy of the matter seems to be that such a conjunction of the sun and moon acts on the great internal ocean of molten lava, with which the interior of the earth is filled, in causing an unusual sudden upward pressure of it, and an upheaving of the 'crust of the earth' above it, in sections of country subject to earthquakes. In confirmation of the connection between total eclipses of the sun and the occurrence of earthquakes, I was told not very long since, by an intelligent friend of considerable reading, that the great earthquake at New-Madrid, Mo., in 1811 or 1812, took place at or about the occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun. Such an eclipse of the sun as we are about to have, it is said, happens very seldom, and has not taken place for a long time. hence we may look out for the region of country about New-Madrid, or the coast of California, to be severely shaken about the 7th of August—and that the whole Mississippi Valley, or our Pacific coast, will feel the quaking of the earth more or less! It may not happen, but look out for the earthquake!"

DES MOINES, Friday, Aug 6.

The weather has been cloudy for two days, with no sign of a break-up. Twelve astronomers are here with eleven telescopes in position, also metreiogical apparatus; but they doubt the possibility of making observations. The barometer rose a little this morning, but stopped. It will be a great scientific disappointment if the eclipse is not visible.

TRAGEDY AT PORT JERVIS.

A Man Shot Dead by a Drunken Peddler—The Murderer Mortally Injured by the Son of his Victim.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

One of the most shocking tragedies ever enacted in this vicinity occurred last night in this village, in which Mr. ALEXANDER SWINTON, an old and highly respected citizen of this village, was shot dead in his own store by a drunken peddler named WARREN FELLOWS. The particulars of the murder are as follows: Last night, about 8:30 o'clock, two men, one of whom was this FELLOWS, committed an indecency nearly in front of SWINTON & SONS' hardware store on Front-street. Mr. JOHN D. SWINTON, one of the proprietors of the store, remonstrated with them, when FELLOWS followed him into the store and drew a revolver upon him. JOHN SWINTON then went out of the rear store door in search of a policeman to arrest FELLOWS. Mr. ALEXANDER SWINTON, an old man about sixty-four years of age, the senior member of the firm, took hold of FELLOWS and requested him to leave, whereupon the latter fired his revolver, the contents lodging in the abdomen of Mr. SWINTON, who fell back against the counter, exclaiming, "My God, I'm shot!" DAVID SWINTON, a son, on seeing that his father was shot, seized a hatchet that was lying on a stove near by, and sprang upon the murderer with the ferocity of a tiger. FELLOWS raised his revolver to shoot him, but with the rapidity of lightning young SWINTON wrenched the death-dealing instrument from his hands, and dealt two blows on the assassin's head, crushing in his skull, and felling him like an ox.

FELLOWS, although stunned, managed to arise, and left the store, reaching his boarding-house at the Fowler House, in an almost unconscious state. In a short time he became wholly insensible. Officers arrived shortly after and he was taken to his room and placed in their custody. Dr. C. M. LAWRENCE and other physicians were called, who administered chloroform and performed an operation, removing a portion of his skull, which had been stove in. Mr. SWINTON, on receiving the fatal ball, was conveyed to the house of his son, adjoining the store, where he expired in about twenty-five minutes from the time he was shot.

The excitement of the citizens was intense, and the feeling is general that FELLOWS did not fully get his just deserts.

Mr. SWINTON is a native of Scotland, and emigrated to this country about forty years ago, and has been a resident of this town nineteen years. He was a mild and inoffensive gentleman, was highly respected, and in his business dealings bore a reputation for integrity and honesty.

WARREN FELLOWS, the murderer, was born in the State of Vermont, is aged about 40 years, and has also resided in this town fourteen or fifteen years. He was a clever, free-hearted person, when not under the influence of liquor, but when in his drunken frolics he was abusive and quarrelsome, not heeding the advice of friend or foe. He has been in several scrapes, and in a riot in this town some years ago shot two Irishmen. His brother arrived to-day, and in the event of his death, which is looked for, he has made a will devising his property, of which he has considerable, to his child, (his wife being dead,) mother, and brothers and sisters.

The funeral of SWINTON will take place on Sunday. Coroner PENNEY last night convened a jury of inquest, who adjourned and met in the Fowler House to-day, when after a patient hearing of testimony, the jury returned a verdict that ALEXANDER SWINTON came to his death by a pistol shot fired by WARREN FELLOWS, without any just cause or provocation.

Murder in Philadelphia—Death of a Negro Barber at the Hands of an Associate.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 6.

About 1 o'clock yesterday a quarrel, arising from a trivial cause, resulted in the death of FRANCIS WYCKOFF, a colored man. The facts are as follows: At the corner of Doak-street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, in Shippen-street, JAMES DERNY keeps a barber shop, and had in his employ FRANCIS WYCKOFF, HENRY CARR and ISRAEL LICKETTS. The proprietor having ordered his looking-glasses, they were brought to his shop yesterday, and, in his absence, CARR got possession of one of them, under the pretense of showing it to his employer's wife, and went out with it. When he returned he had some money, but not the glass, and after some words the glasses were paid for by Mr. DERNY, who went out with the man that brought them. WYCKOFF then accused CARR of having pawned the glass, and said if he was proprietor he would discharge CARR at once. Angry words ensued, and finally CARR called WYCKOFF a ——, and said he was no man if he did not take it up, and pulling off his coat, said he could whip him. They were about entering upon a fight, when ISRAEL LICKETTS seized them both and kept them apart. While struggling with him, CARR took what is know as a "Barlow knife" from his pocket, and with a back-handed throw sent it into the breast of WYCKOFF, the point of the blade piercing his heart. He was then conveyed to a drug store in the vicinity, where he died in fifteen minutes. The deceased was married, but had no family.

HENRY CARR, who fled immediately after committing the deed, is a light mulatto, and had light brown eyes and a lump on his left temple, two or three teeth gone from his upper jaw, short hair, small goatee, a crucifix on one arm, and is left handed. He was dressed in a black striped shirt, black alpaca coat, yellow pants, black cap and Congress gaiters worn out at the sides. He is about 24 or 26 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs about 150 pounds. His lips are slightly compressed, and his nose is more aquiline than is usual with his race.

He resided in Madison-avenue, back of St. Mary-street, below Seventh. He is originally from Hollidaysburg, and is said to be a dangerous character. The detectives are making strenuous efforts to effect his capture before he can have passed the city limits.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

The Third Day—A Brilliant Assemblage, Beautiful Weather and Capital Racing—Remorseless Wins the Saratoga Stake, General Yorke the Dash, and Helmbold Walks Over for the Purse.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

The attendance on the third day of the race meeting was again very large and fashionable, and the grand stand, although not so crowded as on the cup day, was well filled, numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies occupying the seats. The weather was all that could be desired, being cool and pleasant, with the sun vailed behind fleecy clouds. The same officials occupied their previous positions in the judges' and timers' stands, while Messrs JOHN MORRIS and SIMMONS started the horses. The course was in excellent order, and the managerial arrangements were perfect in every respect. The restaurants and bars of the grand stand were under the management of Messrs. GILMORE and LYNCH of New-York, and gave universal satisfaction. The pool selling on the course was conducted by Messrs. UNDERWOOD and MCGOWAN, and was on an unprecedentedly large scale, evincing the extent and depth of the interest felt in the result of the races.

The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, three-quarters of a mile, was the first race. There were forty-three young ones entered, of which eleven came to the post when the bugle sounded for the start. These were A. BELMONT's two fillies, *Nellie James* and *Finesse*; Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD's colt and filly by *Censor* out of *The Gloamin* and *Pasta*; F. MORRIS' filly *Remorseless*, (the promising sister to *Ruthless*;) J. ECKERSON's ch. f. *Polly Lyons*; L. G. MORRIS' ch. f. by *Censor* out of *Verbena*; D. MCDANIELS' br. c. by *Doneraile* out of *Canary Bird*; J. MCCONNELL's b. f. *Anna Mace*; T. W. DOSWELL's b. f. *Midday*, and J. H. DAVIS' b. c. *Kelso*.

The pool betting showed that BELMONT's couple had the call, bainging $320; *Remorseless*, $310; MCDANIELS', $120; *Anna Mace*, $220; DENISON & CRAWFORD's pair, $200; *Polly Lyons*, $100, and L. G. MORRIS', $70. A capital start was effected, *Remorseless* and *Anna Mace* getting off together, with MCDANIELS' colt and the *Pasta* filly next, and the rest in a ruck behind, it being impossible to distinguish their positions. Across the inclosure *Remorseless* and *Anna Mace* raced locked together, but the latter went wide on entering the regular track at the half-mile pole, and let up *Remorseless*, who hugged the rails and got a length the best of it at that point. *Remorseless* retained the lead to the turn into the homestretch, where Mr. BELMONT's pair, passing their horses, took second and third places. Coming up the stretch, *Finesse* and her stable companion, *Nellie James*, made a vigorous effort to reach *Remorseless*, but failed to do so, and the fleet daughter of *Eclipse* and *Barbarity* won the race by a length; *Finesse* second and *Nellie James* third. The time was extraordinarily fast, the race being run in 1:18¾.

FIRST RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added; for two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; colts 90 pounds, fillies 87 pounds.

F. Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Barbarity, by Simoon	1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell	2
A. Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur-de-Champs, by Newminster	3
J. Eckerson's ch. f. Polly Lyons, by Censor, dam Adelgazia, by imp. Glencoe	0
L. G. Morris' ch. f. by Censor, dam Verbena, by imp. Knight of St. George	0
D. McDaniels' b. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick	0
D. McDaniels' br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird, Sister to Blackbird	0
Joseph McConnell's b. f. Anna Mace, by imp. Leamington, dam Luxemburg's dam, by Lexington	0
Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue	0
Denison & Crawford's b. c. by Censor, dam The Gloamin, by imp. Glencoe	0
Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette, by Revenue	0
Jno. H. Davis' b. c. Kelso, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, out of Ruth's dam	0

The dash race of two miles and one-eighth, $50 entrance with $700 added, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, had five entries: *Lancaster*, *General Yorke*, *Julius*, *Climax*, and *Aldebaran*. This was a most exciting race, for all the horses were known to be very fast at this distance, and the light weight they carried would make the contest still more interesting. In pools *Lancaster* was a hot favorite, selling for more than the rest together. He brought $1,000; *General Yorke*, $400; *Climax*, $450; *Aldebaran*, $200; *Julius*, $50.

The start, which was half way down the homestretch, was a good one, and effected without delay. *Lancaster* led past the judges' stand, with *Climax* and *Julius* next, and *Aldebaran* last. Going around the turn *Climax* took the lead from *Lancaster*, and led him three lengths at the quarter-pole, *Julius* still being third along the backstretch. *Lancaster* ran up to *Climax* and raced with him nearly to the half-mile pole, where *Climax* again showed in advance, *Aldebaran* and *General Yorke* running locked together in the rear of *Julius*. Turning into the homestretch, *Lancaster* and *Climax* were on equal terms, but the former fell back in coming up the straight, and *Aldebaran* passing *Climax*, let past the judges' stand, *General Yorke* and *Lancaster* two lengths behind. *General Yorke* ran past *Climax* at the turn, and on the backstretch he challenged *Aldebaran* for the lead; *Lancaster* and *Climax* then were locked together two lengths behind at the half-mile pole. *General Yorke* was two lengths in front and running strong, *Climax* being third, a length before *Lancaster*, whose bolt was evidently shot, for he failed to respond to his rider's call with whip and spur. Coming up the stretch *General Yorke's* victory was no longer in doubt, for he galloped home an easy winner by three lengths from *Aldebaran*, *Climax* third, *Lancaster* and *Julius* pulling up before reaching the score. Time—3:50½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—For all ages, to carry one hundred pounds, two miles and one-eighth; entrance $50, with $750 added.

R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke	1
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Aldebaran	2
P. Shea's br. h. Climax	3
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Lancaster	0
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius	0

Time—3:50½.

THIRD RACE—Purse $600, for three-year olds, one mile and a half.

W. R. BABCOCK's ch. c. *Helmbold*, 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Lavender*, walked over the course.

In the pools for the three-mile race to-morrow *Vauxhall* brings $800, *Pompey Payne* $600, *Abdel Kader* $185, *Flora McIvor* $105, *Sanford* and *Banshee* $95 each, and *Nellie McDonald* $50.

The Coming Buffalo Races—Arrival of Fast Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 6.

The horses for the great trots to come off next week are arriving here daily from the West and from Canada. Old turfmen say that there are more fast horses already here than were ever together before in one place. It is estimated that there are over one million dollars' worth of fast horses in the city. The indications promise the most interesting trots ever held anywhere. The city is full of strangers. Among the arrivals yesterday were *W. R. Johnson* from Kentucky, and the noted pacer *Dan Voorhies*.

Trotting in New-Hampshire—The Rockingham Park Races at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Friday, Aug. 6.

At the Rockingham Park yesterday, the trot for $400, in three purses, was won by *McClellan* in 2:45, 2:37, 2:38½. *Black Walnut* took the second money, and *Nellie Locke* the third. *Black Walnut* took the second heat. The trot for $200 was won by *Lady Wilkes*, who won the race (under protest) in three straight heats. Time—2:50, 2:53½, 2:51½. There were two dead heats in 2:51 and 2:54. *Lady Wilkes'* time on Monday should have been given as 2:55—not 2:35.

PERSONAL.

On the evening of the landing of the French Cable at Duxbury, a number of distinguished guests assembled at the residence of Mr. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, within whose grounds the wires terminate, to welcome the officers and gentlemen concerned in the enterprise. Toward the entertainment of the occasion the following "sentiment" was contributed by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: "Our friends from the Old World, who 'drag at each remove a lengthening chain.' They come to us crying '*De profundis*,' and we answer '*Sursum corda!*'"

Sir HENRY HOLLAND, who, with the Duke of ARGYLL, MILNER GIBSON, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. KINNAIRD, MONCKTON MILNES, (Lord HOUGHTON,) and a few other distinguished English gentlemen, were our earnest friends during the rebellion, we are happy to learn, is again about to visit America, accompanied by his second son, Rev. Mr. HOLLAND. Sir HENRY leaves Liverpool on the 24th inst., and after a brief visit to Mr. ASPINWALL, at his country seat, will make an extended Western excursion, in company with Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Rev. PHILLIP BROOKS, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, in Boston. He will probably enter upon his duties there in October.

Secretary BOUTWELL was in Boston yesterday.

Judge RIDGEWAY, noted as the inventor of the Ridgeway revolving turret for iron-clads, died at the age of 56 years, at his residence in Boston, on Wednesday.

The London *Athenæum* says that Sir JAMES CLARK, Queen's physician, has undertaken the biography of the late Dr. JOHN CONOLLY. Dr. CONOLLY will be best remembered in the non-medical world by an essay tending to prove that *Hamlet* ("if he ever existed," as ALFRED HARDIE says) was mad. This little book, which is a very ingenious one, has been ascribed by Mr. CHARLES READE to one of the venal mad doctors in *Hard Cash*—"Dr. Wycherly," we rather think.

The Rochester *Express* denies that Hon. NOAH DAVIS intends to resign his seat in Congress.

General MEADE and family arrived at Cape May last evening. He was serenaded soon after his arrival. A grand ball will be given in his honor this evening at Stockton Hotel.

L. T. Adams, United States Consul at Malta, is at the Irving House. Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Hon. C. A. Washburne, of California; General Higgins, of the United States Army; Hon. A. McCleish, of Baltimore; Hon. W. C. Faxon, of Columbus, Ohio, and A. Busli de Arnley, of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Carlos Peirce, of Boston, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, and Hon. E. N. Hubbell, of Coxsacki, are at the Coleman House.

NEWBURG.

General Grant's Visit—Further Preparations to Receive Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Friday, Aug. 6, 1869.

All the preparations for the reception of President GRANT in this city are about completed, and the people are nervously waiting his arrival. The steamboat *M. Martin* will be taken off the Newburg and Albany route to-night, and will lose her trip to-morrow in order that the President may be brought here by special steamer. In addition to the organizations already given as intending to join in the procession, the following will appear in line: Newburg Turners, Newburg Maennerchor, St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society and Sons of Temperance.

President GRANT, Secretary of State HAMILTON FISH, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY and Mayor CLARK will occupy one carriage. The line will be formed in Front-street, the right resting on Ferry-street. The procession will then march through eleven streets, halting at WASHINGTON's headquarters.

Mayor CLARK received the following letter from President GRANT this afternoon:

WEST POINT, Aug. 6.

Hon. George Clark, Mayor of Newburg:

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date, saying that the steamer *M. Martin* will meet me at the wharf at this place at 10 A. M. to-morrow, is received. Governor FISH and myself will leave Garrison's on the ferry at 10:05 A. M., the nearest moment to the hour mentioned in your note at which the boat will be leaving. Yours, very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.

On the trip up from West Point the *Martin* will run as close as possible to the west shore, so as to allow the President to view closely the proposed route of the West Point and Cornwall Shore Road. In the afternoon, in all probability the President will be conveyed to Cornwall in a carriage, where he will embark again on the *Martin* for Cold Spring.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Progress of the Movement—Aid and Comfort from Other Organizations.

The strike of the Shop-tailors' Union continues. Yesterday afternoon a mass meeting of the men on strike was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

Mr. UTZ called the meeting to order, and Mr. LUCKER was chosen Chairman.

Mr. STERR, the Secretary of the Committee, submitted a report, from which it appeared that about one thousand men who were on strike resumed their work for the following firms, who subscribed to the advanced price list: Messrs. Coleman Brothers, Carhart & Whitford, Peet & Co., Brackaw & Brothers, Shaefer Brothers and Steinhardt & Adler.

The Secretary stated that by compelling these large firms to submit to an advance, a great victory had been gained, but much remained to be done. The Committee during the past week had several conferences with other firms, who, however, in every instance, had tried to effect a sort of compromise, which the journeymen would not accept. It was reported that only ordinary work was taken out of the shops in limited quantities, and committees had been appointed to visit towns in the interior, such as Springfield, Bloomfield, Newburg and other places, to enlist the coöperation of the tailors located there. The Executive Committee has made arrangements to support those men on strike who require assistance, and $1,000 were contributed by the Custom Tailors' Union for that purpose. The Clothing Cutters have intimated that they will throw away their shears if the employers persist in refusing to pay the shop-tailors the advance claimed, and some positive action is to be taken yet in reference to this matter by the Clothing Cutters' Union. The firms who signed the advance will be published in the West and South for the benefit of the traders dealing with the New-York clothing-houses.

A resolution was passed unanimously, declaring that the strike begun, and thus far carried on with success, shall be continued until a favorable result has been attained.

Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. MEYERHOFER, of Newark, LUCKER, and others. Mr. MEYERHOFER announced that the Newark tailors have resolved to coöperate with the New-York tailors, and that they will strike for the advance to-day. On Monday morning a mass meeting will be held by the tailors of Newark, who thence will proceed to New-York. They will be received at the Cortlandt-street Ferry at 10 A. M., and quite a demonstration will ensue. The procession will pass by all the establishments which are declared on strike, and then proceed to headquarters in Avenue A. In conclusion a black list was read, embracing the names of the firms which hold out against the workmen.

A Policeman Stabbed.

At 11:30 o'clock last evening Officer THOS. KEARNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, found MAGGIE LEWIS making a disturbance on the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, and attempted to arrest her. She attacked him with a small pocket-knife, and with such fury that before she was subdued she succeeded in inflicting two wounds on his neck, and a severe cut upon his hand. Other officers coming to his assistance, the woman was secured, and was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Police Station.

A TEXAS ASSASSIN.

His Arrest in this City—A Long Pursuit—Experience of a Detective.

Late on Thursday evening Deputy Marshal CROWLEY succeeded in arresting an Ex-Major of the Confederate service named JOHN H. PRATT, who is charged with being implicated in a riot and murder in Jeffersonville, Texas, in October, 1868. The arrest was made in Fourth-street, near Washington-square, the prisoner having just come out of a private residence at the time. He was subsequently taken to Ludlow-street Jail, and placed in confinement. His capture was brought about by a United States detective, who was specially detailed to find the whereabouts of PRATT by General REYNOLDS, commanding in Texas, and it is said to have cost the Government $10,000. The detective called on Mr. A. H. PURDY, United States Assistant District-Attorney, on Saturday last for the purpose of procuring a warrant for PRATT. He presented credentials War, from General RAWLINS, Secretary of and stated to Mr. PURDY that he had been engaged in a long and laborious search for PRATT and had finally tracked him to this City. He mentioned that the prisoner was accused of having been one of the ringleaders of a large party of Texans who participated in an attack on the jail at Jeffersonville, Texas, in which they killed Captain GEORGE W. SMITH and several negroes. He said that PRATT and his party belonged to a secret Southern organization known as the Knights of the Rising Star, who were bitterly opposed to Captain SMITH because he had been an officer in the Union army, but more particularly because he was a Radical candidate for office at that time. They had the most extreme hatred for Captain SMITH, who frequently spoke in strong terms in the course of his public addresses. They first endeavored to assassinate him at a house in Jeffersonville, in which he had taken refuge, together with negro friends, hoping to escape the pursuit of the Knights. The latter surrounded the house, but, before they entered, he succeeded in passing out of a rear door and escaping on his horse. During his flight he shot and wounded four of his enemies, who strove to intercept him. He was subsequently arrested by the military authorities on false charges preferred against him by the Knights of the Rising Star, but was given over to the civil authorities at Jeffersonville, who guaranteed that they would protect him and secure him a fair trial. He was then imprisoned in jail in company with his four negro friends. A military patrol was placed in and around the jail to keep it from the sudden invasion of the Southerners, who had made menacing threats against the prisoner. Despite these precautions the Knights of the Rising Star proceeded to lay their plans for encompassing the life of Captain SMITH and the lives of his four companions. They appointed a certain night as the time to execute their intentions, and the ringing of a bell was the signal for them to assemble in front of the jail. About 500 men answered the summons. These made a united attack on the jail, overpowering General REYNOLD'S soldiers and compelling them to secumb to superior numbers. The rioters then commenced to shoot the negroes, killing three outright and wounding one, whom they allowed to escape. Afterward they sought Captain SMITH's cell, but being unable to force an entrance they lighted a number of faggots, which were subsequently thrown into his cell. This gave them light enough by which to see Captain SMITH, and they immediately riddled him with bullets. About thirty of the brutal assassins were caught shortly after the occurrence, and are now awaiting a trial by court-martial. Search was made for PRATT, but for a long time no clue could be had to his whereabouts. It was finally suggested by a detective that he might be found in this City, but the suggestion was not acted upon for some time. The Detective was recently sent on here, however, and began a most extensive search for the object of his pursuit. On Thursday last he had almost despaired of finding him, and was getting ready to proceed to Canada on another "lay." At the time mentioned, however, he suddenly came across PRATT in Nassau-street. The detective was not sure that it was he, the description he had of him having been obtained in Texas. To make certain, he watched him very carefully, and saw him stop before a newspaper office, when he (the detective) came close to him and discovered that he had the appearance of being disguised. His beard was cut off, and his hair looked as if it had been dyed. While PRATT was reading the bulletin, he took off his hat, displaying a bald head, which was a means of identification to the detective. Previous to being arrested PRATT called on a gentleman named ADAMS, at the Astor House, and had a conversation with him about the manufacture of iron. The gentleman was subsequently greatly surprised to learn from the detective that he had received a call from an alleged murderer. PRATT was brought before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, and his examination fixed for Monday. In the meantime he will be held in Ludlow-street Jail.

Alleged Absconding of a Newark Merchant—Heavy Liabilities.

A dry goods merchant in Newark, named MOSES MAYBAUM—in whose integrity his business friends had unbounded confidence—after having borrowed from several of these, in all the sum of $30,000, is said to have fled from Newark on Thursday morning with between $30,000 and $40,000 of money borrowed. MENUEL SAMUELS is said to have loaned $5,000; CHARLES RODEMAKER, $2,500; Messrs. HELLER & SON, $2,000; LOUIS BOKOFSER, $1,000; ULRICH SCHEINER, JOSEPH LEIBSTEIN, MYER FRIEST, JOHN MILLER, and others, sums ranging from $1,000 to $3,000. He had been doing a rather extensive dry goods business, and is known to have been particularly fortunate in some real estate speculations. These circumstances, together with a confidence in his honesty, made his application to the moneyed business men of Newark for loans as successful as they were. The first intimation he is said to have given of his intention of leaving Newark was that given to Mr. KNOTHE, the dealer in Newark from whom he bought his groceries. On Wednesday night he went into KNOTHE's store and settled the bill he owed there. Early Thursday morning KNOTHE observed him making his way hastily toward the railroad depot. As he passed by he told KNOTHE, in answer to an inquiry, that he was bound for Chicago, and intended to return as soon as he could pay his debts. From KNOTHE the news of his departure spread rapidly among his creditors. Owing to the excitement which prevailed among them on Thursday, the creditors took no steps to secure themselves as far as possible against loss by attachments against the property left in his store, and it is said to have been all removed by Mrs. MAYBAUM during the succeeding night. As a consequence when the Sheriff went to the store to levy the attachment yesterday morning he found no goods to levy upon. It is said that the store on Thursday evening contained goods to the value of $5,000.

The alleged absconding debtor is said to have offered to secure the repayment of the loans by mortgage upon his real estate. But one or two of his creditors thought the securities necessary. The others were willing to trust to his honor. An examination at the Station-house in Newark yesterday developed the fact that he had mortgaged his property to a figure between $6,000 and $7,000 beyond its real value, long previous to these last transactions.

MAYBAUM, previously to his departure, is supposed to have borrowed large sums from New-York merchants. The Police are after him.

Casualties.

BERNARD HAMILL, of No. 41 Avenue D, fell, last evening, in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, and injured his leg so severely that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN PIPER, of No. 320 First-avenue, while at work yesterday afternoon in the saw mill at the foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, had his hand nearly severed from the wrist by a circular saw.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Tuesday last an unknown man hired a horse and wagon at the stable of ISAAC REEVES, in Eighty-third-street, near Third-avenue. He placed the horse on livery at the stable of JEREMIAH MURPHY, No. 212 East Twenty-ninth-street, and borrowed a set of harness from the boy in charge, and subsequently sold it at a stable in Second-avenue, near Forty-first-street, and afterwards sold the other establishment at a stable in Second-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets. All of the property thus wrongfully sold was recovered by Officers IRVING, MULLIN and TERWILLIGER, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and restored to the owners. The thief has not been arrested.

Miss LIZZIE GARRISON will preach at Dodworth's Hall, Sunday morning and evening. Subject of morning discourse, "Christ Divine;" evening, "Christ Human."

The amount realized by the Government from the sale of unclaimed goods on Wednesday was between $43,000 and $45,000.

During the time occupied in repairing Pier No. 35 North River, the steamers *Thomas Powell* and *New Champion*, of the Catskill line, will leave from Pier No. 39, at the foot of Vestry-street.

Brooklyn.

HANNAH BAKER, a child 9 years old, was kidnapped near her home in Park-avenue, by CATHARINE TURNER, and taken to New-York, where it transpired that the child disowned the woman as her mother, and CATHARINE was arrested and taken to Brooklyn, where Justice WALSH held her to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The cost of repairs to streets, under the auspices of the Water Board, during July, amounted to $6,190 29, of which $4,268 29 is to be repaid by local assessment.

ANTHONY NEIL, a Frenchman, was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner NEWTON, charged with manufacturing counterfeit $5 and $3 gold coins, and fifty and twenty-five cents silver coins. The accused does business as white metal manufacturer in Beekman-street, New-York. He claimed that he was merely in possession of the dies as a matter of trust; that they did not belong to him. He was held to bail in $10,000 to appear for examination on Tuesday.

Some time last year Secretary MCCULLOCH ordered the Collectors of Internal Revenue of the two districts in Brooklyn to deposit their moneys with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. This order was rescinded a few days ago, and another one made directing the Collectors to make their deposits at the Nassau Bank. This change obviates any danger or risk, such as might occur in transferring large amounts of money across the ferries.

Everybody is speaking in praise of the Rutherford Park Hotel, and of its popular proprietor, Mr. T. P. WELLS. It is conducted upon the table d'hote plan, and in all its appointments is strictly first-class. It has already attained an enviable reputation as the place for lovers of ease, comfort, luxury and pleasure. A grand dress hop is announced for the 19th inst., for which great preparations are being made.—*World*.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately

Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhead Library,

No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA IN THREE MINUTES.—Liebig's Extract of Beef. Genuine. Price reduced. The right thing for family use, for invalids.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

A Blessing to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

How Many Little Sufferers are Wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum, or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases! And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Why not give it a trial? Sold by all druggists.

Piles—Itching Piles

Positively cured; also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, by the use of ROSSMAN'S CURE. ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Boston Elastic Fabric Company manufacture suspender-garter and other elastic webs and frills, elastic braids and cords, &c., &c. No. 28 Milk-st., Boston; No. 30 Franklin-st., New-York.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

VIETOR—ACHELIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869, at the German Evangelical Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Bank, GEO. F. VIETOR to ANNIE M., daughter of Thos. Achelis.

WESTERVELT—BEACH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1869, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Hickok, WARNER W. WESTERVELT, of Spring Valley, to Miss MARY A. BEACH, of Orange.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at White Plains, JANE M., widow of Moses Carpenter, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on First Day, Sunday, Aug. 8, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, at 11 o'clock.

CRANE.—At Hastings, on Thursday, Aug. 5, MARIA JENNETTE, only daughter of Davis and Elvarinda M. Crane.

Relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 M. Cars leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 10 A. M.

CLOUGH.—On Friday, Aug. 6, PAMELIA CLOUGH, wife of Hamilton Clough, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Butler, at No. 45 West 46th-st., on Sunday, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Fulton papers please copy.

HALSEY.—Mrs. HARRIET HALSEY, aged 73 years, 2 months and 14 days, widow of the late Luther Halsey, formerly of New-York.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Montgomery, No. 729 3d-av., on Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869, at 1 o'clock.

McCLELLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 5, KATE McCLELLAN, aged 27 years, daughter of C. R. McClellan, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 4, JOHN SIDMAN, son of David (deceased) and Sarah E. Moore, aged 18 years.

Relatives, friends of the family, classmates of his in the College of the City of New-York, and members of the Clionian and Alpha Delta Phi Societies are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the late John Sidman, Woodside, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot upon the arrival of 9:30 train.

McMASTER.—At Ballston Spa, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, Mrs. ELIZABETH WATROUS McMASTER, in the 81st year of her age.

McCREA.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 6, ROBERT McCREA, son of the late Robert McCrea.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PHYFE.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 5, ANN ELIZA VOORHIS, wife of Edward D. Phyfe.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives of the family will meet at her brother's residence, No. 202 East 10th-st.

RANDALL.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 6, at the residence of his son, Charles K. Randall, No. 20 East 32d-st., JOHN RANDALL, Esq., of New-York, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, East 42d-st. and Madison-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

STANTON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 5, AGNES STANTON, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her nephew, G. Chevalier, and of the late Thomas Ash, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 5, MARY AUGUSTA KING, youngest daughter of Albert M. and Anna E. Smith.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TERRY.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, at Wolcottville, Conn., KATE, wife of Henry K. Terry, and daughter of William J. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 2 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869, RUTHETTA CLARK, child of Wm. H. and Elizabeth W. Walter, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The funeral service will be held in Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, held at the office of the Company in New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1869, it was unanimously resolved: That,

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to remove from our midst our late friend, and associate, and President—HENRY KEEP—in the prime of life, and in the height of his usefulness; therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the decree, we mourn the loss of a valued friend, who had endeared himself to all of us during a long course of years of varied trials and vicissitudes—of an able and upright man, just, true, and generous, whose earnest and well-directed efforts were devoted to the promotion of the best interests of this Company; to whose service, as its President, he gave, without fee or reward, the benefit and advantage of his wise counsel, great experience, and high estimation in this community, where his name was a tower of strength, and his support a guarantee of success to any enterprise in which he engaged; and, of an associate, and counselor, and presiding officer, whose uniform kindness and courtesy will long be cherished and remembered by those whom he has left behind.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and deplore our loss, as his friends and associates we sympathise, also, deeply with the family of our deceased President, who in this, their bereavement, have suffered a loss irreparable, in the death of an affectionate and devoted husband and father. Time alone can reconcile them to it; we can but share their sorrow, and testify our appreciation of it, and sympathy with them, earnestly hoping they may be comforted and sustained in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be also published in the daily papers.

A. S. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Significance of Recent Riots—In Barnwell—In Edgefield—In Edisto—In Charleston—Character of the Colored Race—Kuklux Klan in Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1869.

Within the past few weeks there have been four *émeutes* of a noteworthy character in South Carolina. They have all been inconsiderable in their results, but very significant in their characters. They are those of Barnwell, Edgefield, Edisto and Charleston. Each one is different from the others in its significance.

1. The fracas in Barnwell County was an ordinary election brawl, between white men of the opposite political parties—the Democratic and the Republican—having, however, a remote origin in personal matters outside of politics. It is such a brawl as may occur in the North, in England, or in France. Two or three men were killed with pistols, and several wounded with the same weapons and brickbats, as is usual in *mêlées* of that character. The day's fray seems to have exhausted the *animus* from which it sprang, and there is no more of it. The significance of the affair lies in this, that it shows how keen and how violent are the political feelings in that country; and is a foretaste of what is to mark the coming issues. I mean, not that we are to expect pistols and brickbats at the future elections, but that the issues of party between Democrat and Republican are to be pushed to their extreme—that the party contest is to be *à l'outrance*.

2. The difficulty in Edgefield is of far more complicated character; and far more difficult to explain to those not familiar with the complex issues of races, parties, and social status, that obtain in this State. No blood has yet been shed in this *émeute*, and probably none will be; and yet it is one that involves far more danger to the State—the peace and dignity of the State, as the lawyer's phrase it—than that in Barnwell. In Edgefield the leader of the row is one EICHELBERGER, a native of the State, of German parentage, who has within the past half-year gone over to the Republican or Colored Party—for in this State party lines and race lines run very close together—for the small office of Coroner, and the more remote hope of the Sheriffalty of Edgefield County. EICHELBERGER is not an Edgefield man at all, but has moved into the county to get the office. In his defection from the Democratic Party and his affiliation with the Republican, he has incidentally incurred the odium of many who take no part in politics, by his use of false representations, as is alleged, to his former partisans. Such at least was the utter odium in which he was held at the time he was elected Coroner—about two months ago—that the popular indignation against him induced a mob of his enemies to burn him in effigy at Edgefield Court-house. This trivial display of ill-advised resentment, utterly unworthy of notice and shamefully outraging all the decencies of party warfare, had the effect of consolidating EICHELBERGER'S friends around him and frightening him out of his equanimity. His friends were, of course, the negroes whose cause he had espoused. His fears, magnified constantly, have resulted in convincing him that he is in personal danger; and two weeks ago he succeeded in inducing the Governor to entrust him with a lot of arms, with power to enlist a company of negro soldiers to preserve the peace in Edgefield. The arms—240 Winchester rifles—were shipped from Columbia under order of Governor SCOTT, and were put in charge of EICHELBERGER and a hastily-gathered squad of about thirty negroes. The order of the Governor demanded the county jail as an armory for the guns; and they were deposited there and held under a guard of negroes armed and officered regularly. The citizens—by citizens are meant the whites—sent Ex-Governor BONHAM and General BUTLER to remonstrate with the Governor upon this state of things, and to explain to him the unfortunate effect of such a course, both upon the blacks and whites. Affairs stand thus: The embassy from the citizens having resulted in nothing but assurances that the arms were for the whites as much as for the negroes, the jail is held by the squad of negroes as a guard; the white jailor dismissed by the Governor; and the Coroner (EICHELBERGER) in charge of the jail. Governor SCOTT assures Messrs. BONHAM and BUTLER that no authority has been issued to raise a company of negro soldiers; but that the arms are kept there as provisional against any outbreak of Kuklux that may in any contingency arise. This is an irritating cause of riot—urging the whites to violence by its menace, and urging the blacks to riot by a *quasi* sanction of law. The cause of the whole difficulty is the cowardice of the Coroner EICHELBERGER. He is really alarmed. I have known him for years personally, and believe that he has no motive half so strong as his fear of personal violence. That these fears are utterly groundless, and have always been so, I am perfectly assured. Hundreds are eager to disgrace him—to make him contemptible—to scare him; but nobody wants to hurt him. But he wants the cool judgment to discriminate between effigies and realities. To burn him in effigy, as was done, was a disgraceful piece of business to be sure; but had even the burners of his effigy desired to burn his fat body, they could have gotten it quite as easily as they got the rags that were burnt. And further, if the whites wish to kill him now, the guard of thirty negroes—nay of three thousand negroes—could not secure him. But the whites are quiet, law-abiding, and civil people; and there has not been a man molested in any violent way for his politics in that county for several months.

3. The Edisto riots were confined exclusively to the negroes; and the issue was between that race and a white Magistrate belonging to the class of men known as carpet-baggers—a class fast losing in this State all respect of both whites and blacks. This Magistrate, under proper warrant, had arrested a negro for violation of his contract with a native white. The proceeding seems to have been perfectly legitimate, but the negroes disliked the carpet-bag Magistrate, and, not being able to discriminate between office and officer, they banded together to rescue their arrested brother. They gathered in large numbers, armed with guns and hand-weapons of various kinds, and determined to wipe out the Magistrate. They were deaf to all persuasion and reason by whites, looking only to the offensive Magistrate and clamoring for his blood. At length it transpired that the prisoner had escaped; and then the infuriated mob of armed negroes slowly and sullenly dispersed. The Sheriff of Charleston County arrested several of the leaders of the negroes, and the investigation of their case is still pending in Charleston. This riot is of unusual importance, bearing as it does upon the issues of political parties. Those who know the negro character at all, know that his sense of law and justice both easily give way under impulse and passion; and he is almost utterly destitute of judgment in cases where feeling is involved. But this affair gives us a new direction of this blind fury of the children of Ham. Hitherto the negro mobs have struck at native whites who were Democrats; but here the blow is directed against an imported white Republican—one on whom the negro has lavished all his favors and all his trust. It marks a new era. There is a deep significance in it. It may be the last rock that turns the tide of political power.

4. The Charleston riots are fresh in the telegraphic columns, and the Magistrate Courts are still sitting upon the offenders. Here we had negro pitted against negro—a new phenomenon, and one that has occurred but once before, and never before reaching the dignity of a mob. Here a negro band of music accompanies a base-ball club from Savannah on a visit to a club in Charleston, and the negroes of the latter city, in mass of 3,000, assail the negro band, and pelt them with brickbats and other missiles, at the same time reviling them with all manner of abuse. The *animus* is said to have arisen out of the fact that the Savannah band were Democratic negroes. This riot goes to show that at one time the negro forgets his race in the fury of his political rancor, as the Edisto riot shows that he can sometimes forget his political partisanship in the bitterness of his personal feelings. The fact is, and it is a melancholy one for us who desire good for the colored race, that the negro is so utterly the slave of his passions and so utterly destitute of judgment and foresight, that no calculation can be made upon him—no foresight can predict what he will do to-morrow. He may turn next to stab the white Democrat, or the white Republican, or the black Democrat, or the white carpet-bagger, irrespective of his politics. He can forget race, blood, politics, oaths of leagues, religion, his promise—anything and everything—under some temporary excitement. He wants the stability to act with consistency; and this comes of the character of his brain, not of the color of his skin.

KUKLUX KLAN.

We have recently had some operations in the way of threats from this famous organization, (so called,) directed toward white Democratic citizens of Columbia—merchants who refuse to join in a movement to close at 6 P. M. Crape is pinned to their doors; written threats left, and skulls (real bones) deposited at their doors. This game is but newly developing. BOISE.

THE CHICAGO TURNFEST.

Preparations for a Prolonged Festival—Programme of the Week.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 3.

The preparations for the Turnfest are proceeding very satisfactorily under the diligent supervision of our prominent German citizens, who are determined to prove anew the commendable aims of the Turner organization. As we have before stated, the objects of the Turner system are not mere muscular enlargement or social intercourse. They are the loftier views of liberty and progress which were best cherished in the face of a deadly opposition at home under the constant attention of such a system, and which, together with that system, have been borne as something dearer than traditional *lares* or *penates* to the land of their adoption. The Germans organize to maintain this generous sentiment and principle of universal freedom. They combine together in every town and hamlet to perpetuate it, and when their huge jubilees occur, it is not so much the pride of well-developed manliness that stirs the interest and enthusiasm of the spectators, as the deep, underlying principle which is most successfully maintained by such an organization. The Chicago Turnfest promises to be one of surpassing splendor. The lavish attention always paid by the city to enterprises of this kind, which owe much of their success to its munificent encouragement, and the success of which is always a tribute to its liberality, no doubt were weighty considerations with those who were intrusted with the conduct of so important an undertaking. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that their decision will prove to have been founded on a substantial and judicious basis. Money is not to be spared in the attempt to render the Fest one of unexampled magnificence. Sixteen hundred Turners are expected, and for twelve hundred of these visitors lodgings have already been secured in private families. The rest will be hospitably entertained at the leading hotels at the expense of their Chicago brethren. An immense Fest Halle has been built at Wright's Grove, on the North Side, where the festivities will principally transpire, and which, it is said, will accommodate a tremendous multitude. It is gratifying to learn that $3,585 has been so far realized toward the expenses of the Fest by the sale of the refreshment bars on the grounds at Wright's Grove. The Allegemeine Saengerbund, or United Singing Societies of Chicago, will contribute the indispensable element of music which enters largely into the composition of similar festivals. The Common Council will officially extend its hospitalities to the visitors from abroad, though the non-appropriation of the proposed sum of $500 will probably interfere with its quality.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The following is the programme for the five days of the festival:

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 7.

Reception of foreign visitors and Turners. Escort to headquarters at the North Side Turner Hall. Quartering them and the distribution of badges. In the evening march to reception hall, where the official welcome will take place, and return in torchlight procession to Turner Hall.

SECOND DAY—SUNDAY, AUG. 8.

Meeting at 8 A. M. at headquarters, and march to Wright's Grove; 11 A. M., commencement of prize turning; 2 P. M., banquet at Wright's Grove; 3:30, orations by Colonel LACKNER and General HASBROUCK DAVIS; 4:30, beginning of gymnastic exhibition. In the evening, concerts at the various Turner halls.

THIRD DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 9.

Meeting at 8 A. M., at headquarters. Grand procession and march to the picnic grounds; 2 P. M., prize turning. In the evening, grand concert in Farwell Hall, under the conduct of Herr HANS BALATKA.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

Meeting at 9 A. M., at picnic grounds. Continuation of the prize turning. In the evening, grand "Commers" (sociable) Midsummer Night's festival, dancing and fireworks.

FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At 9 A. M., Congress of Turner Teachers and Class Leaders. In the afternoon, excursions on the lake. In the evening, balls in the different Turner halls. At 8:30, distribution of prizes at North Side Turner Hall.

The Feline Character in a New Light.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 2.

A certain widow lady, who lives with her little son on the western side of the town, some time since rented the second floor of the house to a young couple without children. The wife, however, brought with her a cat and a family of white mice, on whom, and on the former especially, she lavished a wealth of care and tenderness in the lonely hours of her husband's absence. Pussy was naturally one of the liveliest and best-natured of her kind, and under the care of her kind mistress she grew to be a marvel of feline intelligence and amiability. The mice, toward whom she never manifested any jealousy or any of the natural enmity that made her a scourge to the untamed of that race, multiplied in number and were colonized among the neighbors, one fine pair being given to the widow's little son. They were his joy and chief care for a long time, but one morning he left the cage open, one of the little pair escaped unnoticed, and, after a long search, was given up for lost.

Now enter puss, the heroine. At about 6 in the evening the inmates of the lower floor heard her scratching and mewing at the back stairway leading to her mistress's premises, and going to open it for her beheld the runaway, a quiet prisoner in her jaws. Of course there was an attempt to persuade her to release it, and, persuasion failing, a rush to outflank her. Out flew felis, and scaling a wall, traversing the length of one roof, crossing her own, leaping upon another, and thence into an open window, triumphantly defied her pursuers with the white quiescent tit-bit still between her teeth. Then seeing a ladder approaching she leaped into the darkness of her domain and the chase was abandoned as hopeless. And here comes the strange part of the story. Her mistress had been away for the afternoon, and returned at about 9 o'clock; three hours after mousey had been given up, and should, according to all precedent, be comfortably digesting, without even disturbing the after supper nap of her murderess. It may safely be asserted then that all were rather more than surprised when that undeservedly berated and abhorred creature came purring to meet her mistress as she struck a light, and answering her reproaches with a look of conscious pride and integrity, placed the damp and dirty, but unharmed truant at her feet.

We are personally intimate with all the parties to the above story, and will vouch for its entire reliability. If anybody can give a similar instance in which this much maligned animal has refuted history, we would like to hear it.

Accident to Deming of the Yale Nine, in a Base-Ball Contest in Waterbury.

From the Waterbury (Conn.) American, Aug. 2.

About 1:30 on Saturday afternoon the crowd commenced to move to the old base-ball grounds to witness the game between the picked nine from the graduates of Professor GUNN'S Washington Institute and a picked nine from this city. The meadow was not quite ready for the game, the hay not being all out of the way, and while the haymakers were busy clearing the ground, the players on both sides commenced a little practice catching. Prominent among the Washington players was DEMING, the leading man of the Yale nine, who made several magnificent fly catches. Finally a ball was thrown to a great height and he started for another catch, when getting into the edge of the standing grass, he struck one foot against a scythe-snath, which had very thoughtlessly been left there. The snath turned, bringing the sharp blade against the calf of his left leg, inflicting a ghastly cut, laying open muscles, tendons, chords, severing two arteries, and the point of the blade penetrating almost into the knee joint. Notwithstanding the terrible wound, DEMING secured the ball, rose to his feet and hobbled a short distance, when he began to realize the extent of his injuries and sank to the ground, simply asking if any doctor was on the field. None was present, but fortunately there were those who understood stopping the flow of blood. A handkerchief was bound around his leg above the knee, and by means of a stick, twisted until the blood ceased to flow. Mr. CHARLES GILBERT rode into the city post haste for a surgeon, and soon returned with Dr. NORTH, who secured the arteries with the assistance of Dr. L. TUDOR PLATT, when the patient was brought into the city and taken to the Scovill House, where his wound was dressed and properly cared for. It is hoped his injuries are not of a serious character, the only very dangerous feature being the uncertainty as to whether the covering to the knee joint is wounded. This cannot be told before to-night or to-morrow. If this is all right, the wound will probably heal very speedily. DEMING is just entering the Senior Class at Yale, and is a general favorite both in his class and among all his acquaintances. He expressed himself as glad the accident happened so early in the vacation, as it gives him a chance to get well before the Fall term begins. While lying on the ground suffering from his wound, and weak from the loss of blood, he was offered some whisky. He declined it, saying, "If the doctor orders it, I will take it, but I have never taken any in my life."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Bond-st., n. s., 186.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 27x1.6x26.6x33	nom.
Bond-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Broadway, 22x100x3x3	$700
Hudson-st., e. s., 34.8 ft. e. of Thomas-st., 25x69.4½x13.1x4.7x23.4x20.4x97.10	1,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 163.4 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 23.4x98.4	nom.
Pearl-st., No. 134, and Water-st., No. 100, 32.8x105.11x34.6x101.11x, (½ part)	2,000
Stanton-st., n. s., lot No. 5, James Delancey's map, 25x100	12,350
27th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
58th-st., s. s., 101.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4	15,500
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100, 1-5 part	nom.
11th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.4x100, 1-6 part	
11th-av., s. e. corner of 54th-st., 20.5x72	
10th-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
11th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.4x100, 1-6 part	nom.
10th-av., w. s. 60.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	
11th-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72	
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 10x100, 1-5 part	
11th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.4x100, 1-6 part	nom.
61st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	
11th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72	
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100, 1-5 part	
11th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.4x100, 1-6 part	nom.
11th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft s. of 54th-st., 20x72	
10th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100, 1-5 part	
11th-av., s. w. corner of 60th-st., 100.4x100, 1-6 part	nom.
11th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72	
10th-av., s. w. corner of 61st-st., 20.5x80	
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part	
54th-st., s. s., 72 ft. e. of 11th-av., 26x100.5	nom.
10th-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	
62d-st., n. s., 279 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17x100.5	11,000
92d-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	6,500
106th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 175x100.11	2,615
130th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22.6x198.7x132x229	nom.
121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 75x100.11	
122d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.11x25 100.11x50x100.11x25x100.11	25.450
Avenue A, w. s., 25.2½ ft. n. of 121st-st., 25.2½x100	3,900
Avenue D, s. e. corner of 6th-st., 20x72	24,000
16th-av., s. e. corner of 31st-st., 24.8½x100	25,000
10th-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 38th-st., 52.9x150	nom.
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Cedar-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of Willow-st., 25x75	$3,500
Leonard-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100	1,900
1st-st., w. s., 22 ft. s. w. of 7th-st., 45x70x19	41,000
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 130.7x25x130.1	250
Pacific-st., centre line, 242 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 64x142.2	250
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 60 ft. s. e. of Central-av., 25x82.11	400
Sanford-st., w. s., 65 ft. n. of Smith-st., 20.6x100	3,500
Wolcott-st., w. s., 110 ft. n. of Dwight-st., 20x100	600
South 9th-st., n. s., 146 ft. e. of 6th-st., 24.6x80	20,000
South 9th-st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of 7th-st., 32.11x103x40	
10th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x200	4,000
19th-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100	2,000
35th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	4,000
Bushwick-av., n. w. s., 175 ft. e. of Chestnut-st., 25x105	5,400
Greene-av., n. s., 220.10 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x103	12,500
Hamilton-av., n. s., adjoining land of Hicks and Smith, 64.6x82.7x87.11	1,600
Park-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Tompkins, 30x100	4,200
Throop-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x85	1,500
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Becker-av., n. e. s., lots Nos. 193, 194, Washingtonville, each 50x100	$300
Mount Pleasant.	
Pleasantville to Unionville road, e. s., M. McKeel's property, 85x70	$2,600
Morrisania.	
Lots Nos. 75, 76, 77, map of Mott Haven, each 50x100	$20,000
Part of lot No. 12, map of Woodstock, 20x180	150
Property known as Karl's Park	110,000
Ossining.	
Belleview-av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Clinton-av., 100x125	$600
Clinton and Belleville avs., s. e. corner, 250x240	2,741
West Farms.	
Kingsbridge road, n. s., 55 ft. n. w. of Hoffman-st., 50x100	$400
Rye.	
Jefferson-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willow-st., 100x250	$500
QUEENS COUNTY.	
North Hempstead.	
Road from Westbury to Glen Cove, e. s., adjoining Titus', 3 acres	$650
Whitestone.	
East River, adjoining Beachnell's, 5 acres, Downing's	$10,000
Newtown.	
St. Ronan's Well, upland and meadow, Judd's	$24,500
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Bank-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of Plane-st., 19x39	$4,100
Bank-st., s. s., 230 feet on Warren-st	250
Dark-lane, 40 ft. on same	500
Ferry-st., n. s., 149 ft. from Schalk-st., 52x70	1,025
Frelinghuysen-av., n. w. s., 50 ft. from corner of Miller-st., 50x100	2,000
New-York-av., s. s., 364 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 25x105	612
Summer-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 4th-av., 25x150	700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28 by 100 feet; house brown stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 30 acres, (or more, if desired,) about four miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent garden; fine fish pond, &c. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A GOOD TIME TO SECURE A HOME in Yonkers is now, before the Fall demand makes prices firmer. I have some very pretty places, well located, and very cheap if taken soon. I also have a few very desirable building plots in choice localities, on which terms can be made very easy. Also, several new cottages for rent. Apply immediately to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMplete order; papered and frescoed throughout; to a responsible tenant would be rented at the low price of $100 per month, including board for the present occupant, an elderly widow lady. Apply on the premises, No. 216 East 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR CASH—A THREE-STORY house; price about $16,000; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; possession by the 1st of September. Address HOUSE, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZE FURNISHed house for a small family of adults; location 14th to 40th-st., 5th to Lexington-av.; price must be reasonable. Address H. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the years 1864 and 1865, and for regular rents for Croton water for the years 1863 and 1864, will take place at auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published in a pamphlet deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Comptroller's office, also in the office of the Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York, where the said pamphlets will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869. jy31-1w2m8a

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION SALE.

LONG BRANCH
VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, auctioneer, will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, AT
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS.

Take steamer NEVERSINK, from Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the depot to convey passengers free to KENSINGTON PARK.

JOHN R. PITKIN, Auctioneer.

A CARD.—JOHN R. PITKIN, AUCTIONEER, will make his first great sale of Woodhaven, East New-York and other property, to commence Oct. 21, 1869, as per future notice.

New maps will be made.

Graduated starting prices established in place of a list of by-bidders, as practiced by others of the trade.

Printed lists of a portion of the property will be made ready for circulation at an early day.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	124⅛	125⅛	5-20 Coupon, '67	122⅛	122¾
Coupon, 1881	124⅞	125⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	122¼	122⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	123¼	123⅞	10-40 Regist'd	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '62	125	125¼	10-40 Coupon	115⅝	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	123¾	124	Gold	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	123⅞	124⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	122⅜	122⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $12,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Induana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 100 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.

$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.

$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.

$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,960, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped. HENRY P. MARSHALL, No. 73 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES payable on demand to the order of H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, the other Aug. 7, 1869.

The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

FINANCIAL.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $154,000, against $96,000 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

$20,000 ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds will be sold at the low price of 84. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 199 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	295,337 93
TOTAL ASSETS	795,337 93

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

29TH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869	112,054 45
Assets	$312,054 45

Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared. Payable on MONDAY, Aug. 9 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
SEPTEMBER 1,
ON ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE IN THE

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK

CORNER 34TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, BROCATELLE AND SATIN WINDOW CURTAINS, PIER MIRRORS, UPRIGHT AND SITTING OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, IRON SAFES, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock:

Rosewood and Mahogany Pianos.

Full particulars in catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 7, at 12 o'clock, at bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 13 and 14 East River:

339 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,742 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo *Alberti*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10 East River:
68 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,250 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo *Serpentina*, from Palermo.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT, OF SKILL and ability, in New-York City, to take charge of the exclusive sale of the Perkins & House Non-Explosive Kerosene Lamp, for the district of Southern New-York and Northern New-Jersey. This business has proved very successful, and will be assigned with care to just the right man. Address, with references, VOTARE & MONTGOMERY, Springfield, Mass., or Cleveland, Ohio.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange corner 32d-st. and 1st-av.; two sawing, planing and veneering mills in running order, and paying handsomely. For further information apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

A GENERAL AGENCY FOR NEW-York wanted by one who has had five years of successful business in life insurance; facts shown; best of references, &c. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in an old-established crockery, china and glassware house. A person with $8,000 or $10,000 and a good line of custom can make a desirable arrangement. Address A. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 48. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.; also, manhood restored by his Life Elixir.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. CHOICE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leonard F. Choice, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.

au7-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. ANDERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Anderson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1869.

au7-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM FRENCH, of said City of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

au7-law3wSa [illegible]NRY MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ELIZABETH S. WHITEHOUSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, Elizabeth S. Whitehouse, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said District, has conveyed and assigned all her estate and effects whatsoever to John Q. Maynard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Elizabeth S. Whitehouse, bankrupt, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York City, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN Q. MAYNARD, No. 20 Warren-st., New-York City, Trustee.

jy24-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. CROSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d August, 1869.

au7-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 91.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOMER SNOW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Homer Snow, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, November 6, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

jy24-law3wS*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 28th day of July, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES G. WILSON, of Ancram, in the county of Columbia, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, Assignee, &c.

jy31-law3wSa*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.

Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.

my22-law6mSa*

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.

The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and entertainments of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oscanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, E. P. Nowell, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University; Rev. T. E. Kittredge, Benj. F. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Marie A. Stetson, Annie E. Potter, the Hutchinson Family, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox Leggett in Shakesperian rehearsals, Marvin H. Bovee, and many others whose names appear in the Circular.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, } Associate Directors.

Post Office Box No. 6,701.

NOTICE.—LEFT NOVEMBER, 1867, TWO boxes and one trunk, said to contain clothing, by one Henry B. Carroll and wife, at No. 354 6th-av., which they are requested to pay charges and take away within fourteen days, or said boxes and contents will be sold to pay expenses.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 2 until Aug. 30.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.........Aug. 7	IOWA..........Aug. 28
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 14	BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4
CAMBRIA.......Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin........$100	Steerage..........$35
To London.........105	To London.........40
To Paris..........115	To Paris..........43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.........$80	Liverpool.........$30
Halifax...........20	Halifax...........15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer...30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,292 tons.......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons.......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE....................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.................................Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN....................................Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........................Aug. 26
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail Aug. 18.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAIL......Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent. L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave 8th-st., East River, every SUNDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock; the pier foot of Warren-st. at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 24th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 4....12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4....4:30 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 5..3 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 6.......7 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 6.....3 P. M.	Sat., Aug 7.......7 A. M.
Sat., Aug 7......3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 7.......7 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8.....8 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 8.....4:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 8....7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 9.......7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Vestry-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House, and all points West.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8½; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R. foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. BOSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 23d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE FOUR YEARS' CLASSICAL COURSE.
Also, thorough Courses in the Modern Languages, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy and Analytical Chemistry.
Tuition, $45 a year. Board, $3 50 to $4 a week.
Next term begins Sept. 2. For catalogue, address President JAMES B. ANGELL, Burlington, Vt.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N.Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BEANS' FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Sept. 21.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching French and the higher English branches, including mathematics, wishes a situation as Principal or assistant in a school, or she would give private lessons; the best of testimonials can be given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 583 Newburg, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SIX YEARS' experience in teaching, desires an engagement as instructor in classics, mathematics, German, French and music; best of references. Address G. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. Dr. POTTER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner Catherine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also, at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. CORYDON MILLARD, Pastor, and Agent Home Missionary Society; and also at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF "The Baptist Sunday-School Union" will meet with the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-st., corner of Henry, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Subject—*The Teacher's Aim in Every Lesson to Present Christ to the Scholar.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, from France, is the pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the whole Summer.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 2d-av. and 14th-st.—Joint services of the congregations worshiping in this church and in Historical Hall, corner 11th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH WILL meet in their new chapel, on Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts., on SUNDAY. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3½. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—SUNDAYS in August, Holy Communion at 7 A. M., (also on the last Sunday of the month at the 10½ o'clock service,) morning; prayer and sermon at 10½ o'clock; evening prayer at 5 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. N. PYLE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Near Coming of Christ and the Setting up of His Kingdom on Earth.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes; Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL at 10½ A. M. and Rev. H. W. BEERS at 7¾ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in signs.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. B. M. ADAMS. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. WM. V. GARNER, of Boston, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject for evening discourse—*Foundation of Character.* Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this church each SABBATH during the month of August. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock. No evening service.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., will officiate. Morning service 10½ A. M. Afternoon service 4 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, Presbyterian, corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st.—Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., pastor; Rev. LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this church TO-MORROW. Services 10½ A. M. and 4 P.M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. A. BARTLETT, and in the EVENING at 7¾ by Rev. Mr. MASON, of the Memphis (Tenn.) Conference. Seats free. Strangers invited.

PROFESSOR A. J. UPSON, OF HAMILton College, will preach each SABBATH MORNING during the month of August, at 10½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. C. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 8. Morning service, 10¾; evening, 8 o'clock. At evening service seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT—PREACHING AT NO. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, Aug. 8, at 10½ and 3. At 3 P. M., Elder W. G. BURNS will read of the end of the age, from St. Peter, and an article on *Solar Mutability*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., LL. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Prayer meeting SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY, AT 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., and corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats all free.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, of London, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A CHEERFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with hot and cold water, large closets, gas, bath, and board for two; only $16 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 76 East 4th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW MORE ROOMS TO LET, AT low rates, to permanent or transient boarders, at Hibson's Summer-House, Highlands, N. J. River and surf bathing, beautiful drives, mountain scenery and air. Just the place for comfort and enjoyment. For particulars address R. F. HIBSON.
P. S.—The steamboat *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Warren-st. on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.; SUNDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., returning same day.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Fine groves, splendid sea-bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, Chalybeate Springs. Terms $10 to $12. Steamboats leave Barclay-st. at 12 and 4. Fare 40 cents. Apply to Dr. KENT, proprietor, No. 176 Bleecker-st.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Aug. 6, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Jamaica, Springfield and Valley Stream.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DIETZ & SMITH, No. 4 College-place, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. E. DIETZ,
A. G. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.
R. E. DIETZ having purchased all the right, title and interest, and patents of A. G. Smith, will continue the business at No. 4 College-place.
R. E. DIETZ.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of DUNLAP & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of ROBERT DUNLAP from said firm.
ROBERT DUNLAP, [L. S.]
ELMORE M. CLARK, [L. S.]
REBECCA DUNLAP, [L. S.]
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869.
The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of DUNLAP & CO.
WM. H. DUNLAP, [L. S.]
ELMORE M. CLARK, [L. S.]
REBECCA DUNLAP, [L. S.]
Dated NEW-YORK, July 27, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. ALDEN J. ADAMS becomes a partner in my house on and after this date, under the firm name of UNION ADAMS & CO.
UNION ADAMS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—MR. W. H. WARDEN THIS DAY retires from our firm and Mr. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., becomes a partner.
NATHANIAL L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
Of the distinguished artist,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
In his original character of
JOHN UNIT,
In Mrs. Sidney Bateman's original American Comedy,
SELF!!
SELF!! SELF!!
SELF!!
Which will be continued EVERY EVENING until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last night of Miss KATE FISHER. Last night of Mr. JAMES SMITH, Champion Walker. SIXTEEN-STRING JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF HOUNSLOW. THREE FAST MEN. BANDIT OF BLIND MINE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 7, AT 8.
1. Overture, "King Stephen"..........Beethoven
2. Waltz, "Publicisten"..........Strauss
3. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"..Mendelssohn
4. Polka, "Concert Haus"..........Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
6. Overture, "L'Etoile du Nord"..........Meyerbeer
7. Serenade, Solo for Cornet..........Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Burgersinn"..........Strauss
9. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin"..Wagner
10. Overture, "Maritana"..........Wallace
11. Polka, "Levy-Athan," Solo for Cornet..........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Grand Quadrille, "Schuetzen"..........Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and in the evening at the box office.

MUSICAL.

THE GAL IN THE DOLLAR STORE.

NEW SONG AND DANCE.
Published this day by
LYON & HEALY, Chicago,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, and
C. H. DITSON & CO., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias and six seats; all styles new carriages. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET by the season; fifty extra shafts, cost $10, price $4; fifty extra poles, $12 to $16; second-hand carriages cheap; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE SPIRITED PAIR OF sorrels, "Abdalla stock," 5 and 6 years old; long tails; perfectly gentle; 15 hands. Address Box No. 459 New-York Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES,

Don't forget the excursion of the Veterans of the War of 1812, on MONDAY, Aug. 9. The barge will lie at the foot of Leroy-st. from 7 till 9½ A. M., where tickets can be obtained by all those who have not seen the programme and wish to go with us.
General H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Colonel ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a small private family; would not object to chamberwork, and to save trouble none other need apply; the best City reference as to character and capability can be given. Call or address No. 445 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., over drug store, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; is willing to work by the day, week or month. Call at or address for two days No. 613 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl in a small private family as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, TO OBTAIN more work, particularly Summer dresses for the ladies who remain in the City, as she is capable of doing up such work in good style; good references. Call for two days at No. 217 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with the coarse washing; willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a good nursery maid, that can speak English and German, for $4 a month. Call at No. 315 Broome-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as laundress; country preferred; reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AND HIS wife, situations, the man as gardener, his wife as cook; understand their business; no objection to the care of cows or horses; will be generally useful; good reference. Inquire at No. 733 Broadway, French hatter, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a middle-aged, energetic man; is quite proficient in all approved modes of flower, vegetable and fruit cultivation, and most exemplary in general conduct and business dispatch. Address H. W., seed store No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; is a good manager of horses and cattle; has good reference. Apply of Mr. WOOD, No. 236 Fulton-st., corner of Washington, at J. H. Cain & Co.'s.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener or farmer; understands the care of horses; good reference. Address F. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (Scotch,) situations as gardener, groom, &c., and houseworker, &c.; first-class references given. Call on GARDENER, No. 71 Henry-st., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUYER OF Yankee notions in a dry goods jobbing house on Broadway. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,067.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND A laundress. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before noon.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.—MERCHANTS, SEAmen, and all others interested, are invited to communicate, with a view of appointing a time and place for a meeting, and forming a society in such interest. Address ALABAMA CLAIMS, *Advertiser* Office Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SEVENTH WEEK. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her inimitable dual role of Lady Isabel Vane and Mme. Vine in
EAST LYNNE.
FRIDAY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, A GREAT BILL:
LUCRETIA BORGIA and HANDY ANDY.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
MONDAY, AUG. 9, GREEN BUSHES.
SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 8.
MATINEE at 1½. EVENING at 8.
THE KIRALFYS' NEW DIVERTISSEMENT,
HARVEST HOME, HARVEST HOME.
PRONOUNCED AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
TWELFTH WEEK! TWELFTH WEEK!
GEO. L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND UNRIVALLED PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
H. H. D..........(afterward Clown)......GEO. L. FOX
DAME SPRAT..(afterward Pantaloon)...C. K. FOX
Plenty of Jokes! Many Changes! and lots of Fun!
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE
APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE! APPEAR TWICE!
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY,
WITH THIRTY EXTRA LADIES,
and the BRILLIANT HUNGARIANS.
Comic Pas De Trois. IMRE, BOLOSSY and G. L. FOX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.....as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—corner of 30th-st.—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS 30 CENTS.
SOPHIE, WORRELL SISTERS Burlesque
JENNIE. LALLA ROOKH. Company.
Afternoon at 2, PEEP-SHOW MAN and Foundling.
Evening at 8, WORRELL SISTERS, Lalla Rookh.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. }
Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.
Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.
The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.
Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.
Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.
A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.
Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.
All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.
Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.
Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.
The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.
Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.
The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.
All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.
Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.
The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.
Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.
(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN AND for the City and County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—WILLIAM A. COIT, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS V. C. MEYER, and Josephine, his wife; Francena Roulet, formerly Francena Meyer, the younger; John P. Groshon, as trustee or otherwise; Caleb Barstow, Frank E. Howe, Dwight H. Olmstead, Menzo Diefendorf, Lewis Beach, Abram B. Mortley or Abram Mortley, Edwin H Green, James D. Stelle, executor, &c., of Sarah Wilson, deceased; the Market Bank, Eliza B. Bull, widow of Jireh Bull, deceased, Frederic Bull, and Mary H., his wife, Elizabeth Suydam and Frederick Suydam, her husband, Susan Train and Abner L. Train, her husband, William A. Bull, Juliet Edmonds and Henry V. Edmonds, her husband, Mary H. Webster and Andrew S. Webster, the People's Bank of the City of New-York, and Joseph Batell, defendants.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 19, 1869.
ALFRED ROE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy31-law6wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH D. WEST against RICHARD W. AKEN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1869.
D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy3-law6wSa*

DRY GOODS.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors.
PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritair, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 879 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TRAVELING HATS AND Bonnets for September. New styles now ready. Elegant dress Hats, new styles, at half price. L. BINNS' Millinery, cheapest and largest in America, No. 677 Broadway, up stairs.

POLITICAL ISSUES.

The New Republican Organization.

Address to the Republicans of the City and State—The Causes that Have Induced the Movement—Corruptions of the Twenty-Second-Street Organization.

An adjourned meeting of the new Republican organization called the "Union Republican Central Committee" was held at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, EDGAR KETCHUM, the President *pro tem.*, in the chair. This was the second public meeting of the new organization, and was very fully attended—every Assembly District being represented. The object of the organization of the new Committee, as stated by its leading members, is to create a body that shall truly represent the great mass of Republicans of this City, who have some other object in view than scrambling after the spoils of office, which they claim is the primary object of the Twenty-second-street organization. The new Committee proposes to send a full delegation to the next Republican State Convention, and demand admission as being the true representatives of the genuine disinterested Republicans of the City.

It is but fair to state, on the other hand, that the old organization claims that the new one is created in the interest of "sore-heads" who have failed to receive the attention or get possession of the offices, while acting with their old associates, which they thought they were entitled to.

The principal business transacted by the new organization, at their meeting last evening, was to receive the address prepared by the Committee appointed for the purpose at the last meeting. The address was read by NORMAN STRATTON, one of the Committee, and is as follows:

ADDRESS

Of the Union Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York to the Republican Electors of the City and State of New-York:

The Republican Party, as organized in the City of New-York, has become distracted and demoralized, and has ceased to be of any benefit or use. Two separate and antagonistic General Committees have, for the past three years, kept up an existence, each claiming to represent the Republicans of the City. The Twenty-third-street Committee claims for itself respectability and antiquity, while the Twenty-second-street Committee make but one claim, that of regularity. A very large and respectable portion of the Republican electors of the City have no sympathy with or confidence in either of them, feeling assured that neither of them represent the masses of the Republican Party, and that both of them are a fraud upon that party; and they have been especially disgusted at the frauds perpetrated in the district associations, in which little cliques of three or four have kept entire control of such associations, using them without regard to the best interests of the party, and for their own selfish purposes—sending to the various nominating conventions, and to their General Committee such delegates as best subserve their personal ends. This large class of Republican voters felt that they were unrepresented by any General Committee, and that they were excluded from all participation in the active working of the party. They felt that while acting as individuals in their respective districts, with all the party machinery, and the cunning and crafty devices of its workers against them, they were powerless to bring about any better state of things, or produce any good results whatever by or through the instrumentality of existing organizations. Nor could they, while acting as individuals, render any successful assistance in bringing about that reform in the party here, so vitally essential to save it from ruin and give it prosperity and success. They, therefore, caused meetings to be held in the several Assembly Districts of the City, at which leading representative Republicans were invited, who, after full and free consultations, sent a committee to meet a similar committee from each of the other districts, to perfect some plan by which their efforts might be united and strengthened by organization. These committees thus assembled, after the utmost harmony of views respecting the necessity of organization as the best means of serving our beloved party in the peril in which its professed but false and selfish friends have driven it, with great unanimity decided upon the formation of a Central Committee composed of delegates from each Assembly District in proportion to the Republican vote therein. In many of these districts there were already existing associations, which had been regularly represented prior to this year, in the General Committee of Twenty-second-street, but whose delegates to the same Committee for the present year had been excluded, although they were regularly elected; and for the purpose, as is well understood, of having delegates admitted from such districts as were in sympathy with, or who could be manipulated into the peculiar views, projects and schemes of that Committee. In other districts the Republican electors have assembled, and after canvassing the subject fully, have perfected organizations and elected delegates to our Central Committee. It is that Central Committee, thus formed, which now addresses you on a subject of vital importance to all the Republicans of the State, and we bespeak from you a careful and candid hearing. At the last State Convention, in July, 1868, a Committee was appointed to report a plan to the next State Convention for harmonizing the Republican Party in the City of New-York. There is but little doubt but that the recommendations of that Committee will embrace a new enrollment of the Republican voters in each Assembly district, and the formation of new district associations and a new General Committee. This is about the only thing that can be done, and yet if this is done through the management of the Twenty-second-street organization, it will prove but a continuation of the present system of "close corporations," of craft, deceit, fraud and wrong which so mark, mar and characterize that organization, and in the end will not result in harmony, but in discord and strife. If there is no escape from the effects of fraud and wrong, except through the instrumentality of the perpetrators of the fraud and wrong, then, indeed, is the future of our party in this City in a hopeless condition. This is strong language, but let us look at the present state of the party here, and then judge if it is not more than warranted. In each of the district organizations there is what is called a "roll," purporting to be a list of Republican electors of the district. This roll is kept very secret and close, and is not permitted to be seen except by the favored few. It is supposed by some to be in the custody of the Secretary, but really and practically two or three of the inner ring have the entire control over it; for it is well known that whoever has control of the roll can elect any ticket he pleases at the primary, and send such delegates as he likes to any convention, and secure the control over them. They can add names to the roll on the shortest possible notice, without fear of detection, and can supply persons to vote upon those names on equally short notice, regardless as to where they live, or whether they are Republicans. This not only can be done, but has been done, and as long as it is practiced their power to control the organization is secure. It would be impossible within the limits of a brief address to show in detail all the humiliating and shameful abuse of the power thus held and exercised! Let it suffice to say that there is not a "roll" of any district association of what is known as the Twenty-second-street organization which does not contain the names of hundreds of Democrats—fictitious persons or non-residents of the district. To show how the enrollment would proceed, if under the auspices of the Twenty-second-street Committee, take the case of our Second District, in which a new enrollment and election was ordered in April last under inspectors appointed by it. It is a district with very few Republican voters, and yet a large crowd assembled, led on by "Reddy the Blacksmith," (now a fugitive from justice) who with his gang, bold, violent and threatening, enrolled as Republicans, and afterward voted to elect officers of the association and delegates to the General Committee, and that General Committee knowing how the election of its delegates from that district was accomplished, accepted them as truly and duly elected. The enrollment in most of the districts would be of that character if intrusted to that Committee. But this Twenty-second-street Committee places all its claims to respectability and recognition upon what it calls its regularity, and upon that alone it claims that its delegates to the State Convention should be admitted, and that all others should be turned away unheard, because of their assumed regularity. We ask you for a moment to look at this claim to regularity in the light of the facts surrounding its abnormal birth and its quarrelsome and disorganizing existence. That Committee, or at least a portion of it as it now exists, was elected in December last. It was so prearranged that in many of the districts there should be two sets of delegates, who should claim seats as such in the General Committee, and thus certain men would have a pretence to claim seats there. The time for the delegates to meet for organization was the evening of the first Thursday in January, 1869. In the afternoon of that day the place of meeting was taken possession of by certain persons now in the control of the General Committee, who, after inviting certain persons claiming to have been elected, and excluding all others, held a meeting and determined what delegates should be admitted, and what rejected in the formation of the Committee in the evening—thus passing upon the qualifications of delegates to go without a hearing or any evidence. The excluded delegates were, however, at the meeting in the evening, permitted to have their claims to seats sent to a sub-committee, the members of which were all against them from the start. That General Committee, after waiting four months, went on finally and organized permanently, and before the Committee on Contested Seats had reported, and before it was known who were members of that Committee, and entitled to vote for its officers. The sub-committee finally reported a simple conclusion to which they had come: that the sitting members were entitled to their seats, but reported no fact or reason whatever. As soon as the report was made a vote was immediately had on its adoption, and, without giving any of the excluded delegates an opportunity to be heard, or permitting the facts in any one case to be placed before them, but putting all the cases in one motion, though no two districts had any similarity of facts or circumstances, the question was put, and over forty sitting delegates, whose seats were contested, were allowed to vote to retain their own seats, and to exclude those who contested their right to them. Thus was this "regular" Twenty-second-street General Committee organized by the perpetration of gross irregularities—manifest unfairness—by fraud and an outrage on the rights of others. Thus did they usurp power, in order to organize themselves into a General Committee, thinking, doubtless, that all unfair and nefarious ways by which they got the power would be shielded and hid under the protection that they were "regular." Such unheard-of unfairness could not but dissatisfy and disgust the respectable and order-loving portion of the party in the City. That Committee, since its organization, has been of no good, but a positive injury to the party. They have uniformly voted down propositions tending to harmonize the party, and have disgraced the name of a Republican Committee by their wranglings—their criminations and their heated and passionate invectives of those who dare oppose their "ring." We say this in no feeling or spirit of hatred, animosity or revenge. We say it with humiliation and pain. We say it because it is the truth, and because it is necessary for you to know it in order that you may be prepared to apply the proper remedy and help us to make our party here a unit and a useful and respected political organization. Our Central Committee has not come into existence as an ephemeral faction, or with a view to redress any personal grievances, or with any feelings of malice or revenge against any portion of the Republican Party. A great necessity has called our organization into being—the necessity of saving our party in this City from disintegration and ruin into which it is rapidly drifting. We do not ask to be leaders of the party here, nor to have the control of the party organizations. We simply ask, for the sake of the party, that there should be a thorough and radical reconstruction of our party organization, and we pledge our best efforts to assist you in that object. When that is accomplished, and the party here has been harmonized and moulded into one effective and useful organization, we will be content to work in the ranks for the success of the cause which brought the Republican Party into existence.

Until that is accomplished, our highest duty to the best interests of our party impels us to maintain our organizations, believing that through them we can hold the downward tendency of the party in check, and avert an influence which will tend to the unity and harmonious working of all the best elements of our party in the City.

But how, or in what way shall the party here be reconstructed? This is a subject that needs careful consideration. The first thing is to provide for a fair, careful and correct enrollment of Republican electors in each district and to keep from the rolls all other names, and then provide for a dissemination of the rolls among the members. This will cure one great evil. But after all very much will depend upon the character, judgment and fairness of the persons appointed to conduct the enrollment and the first election thereafter. The State Convention cannot be too careful in delegating this power. Believing that the movement we have inaugurated is for the best interests of the Republican Party, we do not hesitate to say that we now represent the great majority of the Republican voters of this City, and that they will ask to be represented in the next State Convention. We represent men who do not believe that the main objects of a great political party or of its managers should be to control the "spoils," and provide offices for its adherents, and to serve the ambitious private schemes of either leaders or followers, but that it has a higher, more useful and nobler aim—the inculcation of a true political manhood—the extinguishment of chicanery, unfairness and deceit in the management of its affairs—the rooting out of official bribery and corruption.

The strength of the Republican Party in our City has never yet been fully developed. Thousands of our best men have held aloof and abstained from attending our primary meetings because it was plainly to be seen they were controlled by a few individuals in disregard of everything except their own wishes, and who have not enjoyed general confidence for disinterestedness, personal character or ability. In conclusion we have only to add that the duty we have felt called upon to perform, in exposing the actions of an organization claiming to be the only regular representative of the Republicans of New-York, has been demanded of us, lest we and the many thousand good and true Republicans who do not sympathize with them should be deemed as acquiescing in the course they have taken as our representatives, and also that you might see our true condition and apply the proper remedy for the protection of the best interests of our party.

On motion of Mr. BABCOCK, the address was adopted by acclamation.

After some other unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward—Protest Against the Imprisonment of Witnesses.

At a meeting of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward, held at their headquarters last evening, E. L. BULLOCK in the chair, and A. B. WINANT Secretary, after an animated discussion of two hours' duration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the imprisonment of innocent persons, not even charged with any crime or offence, in the House of Detention of Witnesses, is in derogation of their natural right to liberty, transcends any power delegated by the people to Government, is in opposition to the plain intent and meaning of the Constitutional provision which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," is subversive of justice, deters rather than promotes the punishment of crime, and is a wrong that an enlightened community will demand should be abolished.

The resolution was discussed by Mr. D. B. MELLISH, who stated that since the House of Detention was established 1,716 persons had been imprisoned up to November last, an aggregate of 25,941 days, more than 70 years; that last year 264 persons were thus imprisoned; seven of them over 90 days each, five more than 100 days each, and one nearly 200 days more than he could have been imprisoned for a minor crime, at an expense of nearly $20,000 to the County.

Messrs. DONOVAN and others took the same side.

On the other side Messrs. FRANCIS, JOLLIE and others argued for the convenience and, indeed, necessity, of the system, to prevent the spiriting away of witnesses and the preferring of malicious charges.

After the adoption of the resolution the meeting adjourned.

The Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn Serenaded—His Position on the Third-Avenue Troubles.

Hon. WM. C. DEWITT, Corporation Counsel of the City of Brooklyn, was serenaded at his residence in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, last night, by his friends, numbering about two hundred persons, accompanied by an excellent band of music.

Mr. DEWITT, in response to the compliment, spoke at some length on his present position in relation to the Third-avenue troubles. He said the Brooklyn Improvement Company had undertaken to convert malarious swamp lands into a commercial groundwork of docks and basins, which, in a brief time, would add five or six millions of dollars to the taxable wealth of the city at large. He had thought this, notwithstanding the position of the Mayor and the Street Commissioner. It had been said that he was a mere ministerial officer of the City, having no business with considerations of public policy, but this he could assure his friends was not the case, for the decisions of the Courts were in his favor. The highest Courts had again and again decided that he was counsel of the great body of the citizens, and not merely that of the departments of municipal government. He was willing to respect the personal desires of the Mayor and the Street Commissioner as men; yet as officers, however unworthy he was to master the business of the city law department, he took his position in regard to the great South Brooklyn improvements by virtue of the law and the decisions of the Courts of the State. He said he could not fully express how heartily he welcomed these movements, which promised to make the Twenty-second Ward the richest and most prosperous of Brooklyn.

After the hospitalities usual on such occasions, the company broke up at a late hour.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92½ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 83¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 6—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export and 15,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 277,000 bales, of which 150,000 are American.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are without decided change.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 83¾. Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 6—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady and the sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 687,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. No. 2 Red Western Wheat is easier, but not quotably lower.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—157f. per cwt., for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenties, 83¾; Erie Railway shares 19¾; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 92½.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 6.

United States Five-twenties, 88¼@88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 6—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13¼d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 6d.; White California unchanged. Cheese buoyant at 62s. Petroleum—Refined firm at 1s. 7d.; Spirits unchanged. Other quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 6.

Petroleum, 51½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firmer for No. 1 at $1 48; No. 2, buyer's option, $1 35½; seller's option, $1 36; in the afternoon steady at $1 34, seller August. CORN firm, buoyant and higher; sales of No. 2 at 94½c.; sales of No. 2 in the afternoon at 91½c.@92c., seller August. OATS easier and lower at 55c.@56c. for No. 2. RYE in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 94c.@96c., closing at 96c. BARLEY quiet for No. 2; nominally, $1 30@$1 31; rejected higher. HIGHWINES quiet at $1 04@$1 04½. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $33 75 @$34. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. for Winter; 18½c.@18¾c. for Steam. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13¾c.@14c. HAMS, 17½c.@17¾c. CATTLE dull and inactive at $4 50@$5 35 for Cows; $6@$7 25 for fair to good shipping. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8 75@$9 25 for fair to medium; $9 50@$9 75 for fair to choice. FREIGHTS quiet at 4½c. on Wheat, and 4c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 6.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Flour, 5,700 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and advanced; Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales, 400 bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 City Ground Spring, at $6 75. WHEAT dull; Chicago Spring lower; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 42; 15,000 bushels do. at $1 43; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 40. CORN quiet and firm; sales 25,000 bushels Kiln-dried and Vacuum-cured at 95c.@95½c.; 30,000 bushels Western, ℔ sample, at 90c., $1 05 offered for No. 1 Western, and $1 for Prime Kiln-dried Western; both offers refused. OATS dull; retailing at 65c.@66c. RYE—Sales, 500 bushels Western at $1 18. BARLEY nominal. PORK firmer at $34 for heavy. LARD steady at 19c.@19½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 33 bales; sales of the week, 1,035 bales; receipts to-day, 427 bales; receipts of the week, 1,388 bales; exports of the week—To Liverpool, 1,902 bales; to Malaga, 676 bales; coastwise, 1,442 bales; stock, 3,121 bales; no Middlings offering; Low Middlings, 31c.@31½c. GOLD, 135. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149¾; New-York Sight, par@¼ premium. FLOUR—Low grades scarce; Superfine, $5 62@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 40@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62@$6 75. CORN, $1 for White. OATS, 67c. BRAN, $1. HAY, $29@$31 for Prime. PORK, $35 50. BACON retailing at 18c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Sides. LARD, 19¼c.@20½c. for Tierce, and 22c.@23c. for Keg. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. WHISKY, $1 15. COFFEE dull.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 6.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5. WHEAT—Fancy Fall active; others unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS heavy; New, in bulk, 42c.@45c.; New, in sacks, 47c.@52c.; Old, 62c.@65c. for Choice. RYE unchanged. PORK quiet at $34@$34 50. Dry-Salted MEATS firm at 14½c. for Shoulders, 17½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 18c. for Clear Sides. BACON active; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. LARD quiet at 19c. for tierce, and 20½c. for keg. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active at $8@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged: No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1 56; car lots selling at $1 58. CORN in fair demand; sales, 22,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 02, and 8,200 bushels No. 2 kiln-dried, at $1 05. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—9,100 bushels Wheat, 3,034,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,721,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 33½c.@34½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 37½; Extras, $5 50@$5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$8. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 40 for damp; $1 56 for Prime New Red. RYE quiet at $1 20. CORN less active; Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, $1 11@$1 12. OATS dull; Western, 74c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 65c.@72c.; New, 56c.@62c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31½c. WHISKY scarce; Old Rye held at $1 24; New Corn dull at $1 20@$1 25.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 1,400 bushels new Red at $1 23@$1 27; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull at 83c.@86c., with a light demand. OATS firmer and in good demand; sales at 45c.@50c. RYE firmer; Prime, 98c. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY firm; sales 300 bbls. at $1 08. PROVISIONS quiet and firm, with but little demand; full prices are asked. PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS—14c.@16½c. BACON—15½c. for Shoulders; 18¾c.@19c. for Sides. HAMS, 24c. LARD, 19½c. MONEY easy.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR very firm; Superfine, $4 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20. CORN quiet; in bulk, 85c. OATS quiet; in bulk, 55c. RYE, 85c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 81 hhds. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. HAMS—Plain, 21c.; Sugar-cured, 22½c.; Fancy, 23½c. LARD, 19¾c. HIGHWINES, $1 08.

TOLEDO, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady and active; Amber, $1 46 for New; $1 48 for Old. CORN advancing; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS quiet; New No. 1, 58c. RYE, 96c. for Old No. 2; 90c. for New. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—18,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 12 bales; exports, 33 bales; receipts of the week, 88 bales; exports of the week, 209 bales; stock, 217 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 25@$1 35. CORN, 92½c. OATS, 58c. for New; 70c. for Old. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c.; Sides, 19¾c.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 6.

WHEAT—But little offering, except to arrive, and buyers and sellers wide apart. RYE quiet; Northern State firm at $1 30. CORN very dull and without sales. OATS dull; sales 200 bushels State, in bags, at 88c., an extreme price.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, Aug 6.

COTTON quiet; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts to-day, 63 bales; receipts of the week, 104 bales; exports to-day, 150 bales; exports of the week, 1,147 bales; sales to-day, 250 bales; sales of the week, 250 bales; stock on hand and on shipbord, 994 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON quiet and weak; Middlings, 31½c.@32c.; Sea Islands, 50c.@$1. Sales of the week, 405 bales; net receipts of the week, 166 bales; exports of the week, 541 bales; stock on hand, 700 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Aug 6.

COTTON quiet and firm; Low Middlings, 31c. Net receipts of the week, 166 bales; exports coastwise, 206 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 2 bales; sales of the week, 30 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 37½@$1 37¾ for No. 2. CORN firmer. OATS dull at 62c. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 6.

FLOUR steady at $5 87½. WHEAT—Common grades dull at $1 35@$1 55; Choice, $1 72½@$1 75; sales of Fair Shipping at $1 70. Legal Tenders, 74.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—Nothing doing; sales, none; exports of the week, 325 bales; receipts of the week, 210 bales; stock, 144 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Aug 6.

COTTON—No market; no stock on sale; Good Ordinary nominally 22c; sales, 51 bales; receipts, 51 bales; exports to New-York, 1 bale; stock, 167 bales.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 6.

WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 80; No. 1 White, $1 70; No. 2 White, $1 45. CORN dull at 98c. for No 1. OATS dull; Old, 64c.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Aug. 6.

COTTON dull; sales, 7 bales; receipts, 4 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; stock on hand, 461 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Aug. 6.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 38c. RESIN steady at $1 60@$4. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 70@$3. TAR, $2 25.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 6.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30; Reading Railroad, 48⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅝. Gold, 136¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	E.	Raining	64
Portland	N.	Clear	61
Boston	N. W.	Clear	63
New-York	N.	Clear	65
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	58
Wilmington	N.	Clear	62
Wilmington, N. C.	E.	Cloudy	78
Washington	N. W.	Hazy	65
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	68
Richmond	N. W	Clear	62
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga.	Calm	Clear	84
Oswego	N.	Clear	60
Buffalo	N.	Clear	63
Pittsburg	N.	Clear	65
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	66
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	74
St. Louis	N. W.	Cloudy	75
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	84
Key West	Calm	Clear	85
Havana	Calm	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union........July 24..Bremen....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington....Aug. 7..New-York..Liverpool.
Denmark........Aug. 7..New-York..Liverpool.
Europa........Aug. 7..New-York..London.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central........5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners........5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven........5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport........4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way........5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail........6 P. M.
South, Through........7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver........7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

It has been well said that a man might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. This is particularly true in the matter of head covering, and the man who makes his appearance in an unfashionable "tile" insults the progressive age in which we live. To get a thoroughly good Hat, that will meet the most exacting demands of the inexorable goddess, purchase of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Every banker in New-York and every private house needs the additional security afforded by HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The only protection in the world; never broken through; eight years' experience without a failure.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 6.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool.*—Colonel Francklyn and 2 daughters, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Muncaster, Mr. Jardine, Rev. B. Bayenna, Rev. D. Deseda, Rev. C. Sassio, Rev. B. Leggio.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Vera Cruz and Havana.—Ignacia Marascal and lady, Manuel C. Portugal, Francisco G. Palacis, Carlos Mejia, Pedro Palacio, Calarina Zedoni, Alfred Kinney, Manuel Bello, Henry Witsig, George Flaggl, F. Clark and lady, H. H. Havens, E. Carey, Wm. Demuth, Jose Tury Tur and daughter, Juan Balaez, M. L. Dominguez, Dr. Chas. Belot, Josi Suarez, M. C. Suarez, Isido del Portillo, O. W. Lopez, Jose D. M. Segueiros, John Glaus, Mrs. E. A. Lever and servant, Colonel Finley Anderson, Jose D. Cartellanos, Juan, Fournier, N. Alvores, S. Vanquez, Pancho O. Rian, Jose de Jesus Fuentes, Pedro Govin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon rises. 4 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 27 | Gov. Island. 8 16 | Hell Gate.. 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Antwerp, J. G. Dale; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murry, Ferris & Co.; Vineland, Robinson, Baltimore; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Eleanor, (Br.,) Williams, Bristol, J. C. McArthur; Z. Franzen, (Russ.,) Cobborin, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Bookmann; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Smith, Hamilton, J. Norman Harvey.

Brigs Teresita, (Br.,) Herr, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Lizzie Olsen, (Br.,) Cameron, Cork for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schrs. Midnight, Hopkins, Boston, C. L. Hatch; Joran Rita (Port.,) Aveline, Figuera, B. Guimaraes; C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C.; L. H. Gibson, Crowell, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Lizzie Worp, Newell, Sydney, C. B., Heney & Parker.

Sloop Exchange, Eaton, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Allen, Liverpool July 17, and Queenstown 18th, via Halifax, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, lat. 50 27, lon. 33 57, passed brig Wanderer, bound east.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen July 24, and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship British Queen, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had moderate weather. July 16, lat. 43, lon. 58 53, signalized bark George Kingman, from New-York for Cronstadt.

Ship Louisa, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Glover, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with railroad iron to Charles Francklyn. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence fine weather with light variable winds and calms.

Ship Ladoga, (of Boston,) Willey, Cronstadt 66 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Ropes & Co. Had light S. W. winds and fog the entire passage.

Ship Liverpool, Lambert, London and the Isle of Wight June 27, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Skinner, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Bruguere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. July 31, and Aug. 2, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale with a very heavy sea, during which shifted cargo.

Bark Jacob Hatfield, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Middlesboro, Eng., 54 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has been three weeks west of Sable Island, with light westerly winds and fog.

Bark Maria Mina Galatola, (Ital.,) Mancino, Trieste 72 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Had light winds and calms the greater part of passage. Passed Gibraltar June 22. July 18, lat. 29, lon. 54, saw a large ship bottom up, and apparently not long in that condition.

Bark Columbia, (N. G.,) Miller, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 264 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Has had 4 deaths on the passage, 3 children and 1 adult. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Kate Forester, Fickett, Millbridge 15 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig James Crosby, (of New-London,) Baldwin, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal for Hunter's Point.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary Curley, (Br.,) Day, Harbor Grace, N. F., 28 ds., with seal oil, &c., to Richard P. Currie.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Lawson, Bridgeport, C. B., 28 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Rolf, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Alvira A. Conant, Bradley, Greytown, Nic., 34 ds., with hides, &c., and 5 passengers to Strout Bros.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. July 15, Fernando A. Kemppen, aged 5 years, died of convulsions. Had calms and light westerly winds on the passage.

Schr. Brilliant, Wass, Shulee, N. S., 18 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Billow, (Br.,) Fougere, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Andrew Steward, Wilson, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. W. R. Powers, Hawkins, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Stovell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. L. Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Fakir, Henderson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Ward, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Warren, Carr, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Cooper, Shea, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Heath, Shandley, Port Johnson, for Deep River.

Schr. Sabao, Lambton, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to Wilder & Son—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Tickler, Haze, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. L. D. Jarrid, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 35, Small, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. A. Ford, Lawson, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Purnell, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. George Rogers, Smith, Seal Island, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Emmons, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Ed. Kindsland, Murphy, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. S. C. Brooks, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Neptune, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Melona M. Knowles, Knowles, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Richmond, Staples, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Amelia, Elma, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Champion, Clark, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Northern Light, Phinney, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Susan, Dumont, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Hardscrabble, Jones, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Browd.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lacon, Thomas, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Loduskia, Means, Machias, with lumber to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Franklin, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Jas. Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber to Britton & Sons.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Harper, Gillman, Bangor, with lumber to T. R. Jones.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Allen, New-London, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Portland, with lumber and powder to master.

Schr. Sam'l Lewis, Wood, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jas. Wooley, Clark, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Gilson Carman, Dunbar, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgedon, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Smith, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to J. C. Gates.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland, via New-Haven.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.
Schr. Estelle, Ward, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Revenue, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Seraph, Small, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cornelia, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Gould, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.
Schr. John Dexter, Miller, New-London.
Schr. R. S. Lane, Allen, Yarmouth.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Burns, Bridgeport.
Schr. C. Patterson, Scull, Goose Island.
Schr. Jas. Morrell, Raymond, Bridgeport.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Providence.
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Angier, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Salem.
Schr. Morning Light, Weeks, New-Haven.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Taunton.
Schr. Willard, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Highland, Flynn, Roslyn.
Schr. Lamartine, Gearing, Wareham.
Schr. Copy, Smith, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, New-Haven.
Schr. Louisa Jane, Davis, Providence.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Harriet, Wilby, Brookhaven.
Schr. H. B. Newton, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Wilson, New-Haven.
Schr. Mist, Muncey, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thorn, Hall, Noank.
Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, Fall River.
Schr. M. A. Averrill, Averrill, Greenport.
Schr. Hattie Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Mary Eliza, Austin, Huntington.
Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mays, Portland, Conn.
Schr. General Knox, Lord, Boston.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeves, Greenport.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Fidelia, Smith, South Amboy, for Salem.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Almira, Haines, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Alethea, Dorley, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. Warren C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Roanoke, Raynor, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Stevens, Greenport.
Schr. Ann Carlet, Westcott, Bridgeport.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Memento, Davis, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Richard Low, York, Stonington.
Schr. Ellen R. Burgess, Dennis.
Schr. Express, Dunn, New-Haven.
Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Julia A. Berkle, Carter, Hartford.
Schr. John A. Dix, Jones, Harwich.
Schr. J. Chase, Doane, Bristol.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Providence.
Schr. Native, Clark, Bristol.
Schr. Lady Jane, Haggerty, New-Haven.
Schr. S. Dayton, Lockwood, Niantac.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Limerick, for Antwerp.

Below.

Brig Wemos, from Cow Bay.
Bark Aretasdin, (Norw.,) from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; barks Western Sea, from Turk's Island; Jennie Cobb, from New-Orleans; Bridgeport, from Mobile; Scotland, from Alexandria; brigs R. B. Gove, from Cienfuegos; C. E. Kelley, from Philadelphia; Birchard & Torney, from Hoboken; Burmah, from Elizabethport; schrs. Charles McCarty, from Rosario; Alterton, from Rio Grande.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 6.—Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 6.—The United States frigate Constellation, from Philadelphia, passed up this afternoon for Norfolk, in tow of the steamer Perriwinkle.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 5, A. M.—Arr. brig Catawaba, (of New-York,) Rondout for Boston. The C. ran ashore on the morning of the 3d inst., on Great Pond Shoal, Vineyard Sound, but came off after lightering with the assistance of the steamtug Champion, and was towed into Holmes' Hole. The damage is unknown; schrs. R. P. Chase, Bangor for New-York; E. A. Stevens, do. for Stonington; Dolphin, Ellsworth for New-York; Mineola, do. for Providence; Frank & Nellie, Boston for Baltimore; Ann, South Amboy for Salem.

Sld. schr. Mary E. Rankin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Cld. ships Favorite, for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks wheat; Helicon, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks wheat.

Marine Disaster.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—The British bark Bessie Young, 36 ds. from Liverpool, is ashore at Catharines Bar. A tug has gone down to lighten off.

Spoken, &c.

Ladogo—Ship, from Cronstadt for New-York, Aug. 1, off George's Banks.

Foreign Ports.

At Grewtown, Nic., July 3, brig Ruth, to sail in 4 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.—The steamship Holsatia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 6.—The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived at this port to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

CONSISTING OF THE

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, DAVID HOADLEY, ESQ., HON. OLIVER H. PALMER, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES and HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

UPON THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

EMBRACING

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES.

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point

TOGETHER WITH LETTERS FROM

HON. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New-York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its Agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Mutual life Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office, in the City of New-York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the President,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this Company, and the amount and character of the same, and also to ascertain its liabilities on its Policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach, whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business, and expected to meet its obligations in the future, was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles, and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies, and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted, or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their Report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an Insurance Company, so likely to mislead as the words *Obligations* and *Assets*. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the Company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than *two hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars*, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than *thirty-two millions.*

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the Company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not *simultaneous*—that is, that the obligations are *prospective* and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are *present* and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate: if a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present, and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent. per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the Report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the Mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of Life Assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your Company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied, they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.
(Signed) A. E. CHURCH, Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this Report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:

HON. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents, could have been built up under any other auspices. This Company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this Company failed or been mismanaged, it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other Companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness. * * * * * *

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The Committee consider it to be due to the officers of the Company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The Committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice-President and of the subordinate officers of the Company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church, that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President, they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the Company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, HENRY E. DAVIES, OLIVER H. PALMER, DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, or other person interested in the subject of Life Insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The Company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

ASSETS OVER $33,000,000 00 CASH,

Furnishes every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by all other Companies with unequaled financial security.

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